

第三版
THIRD EDITION
Pearson
NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE ENGLISH
新视野大学英语
1
总主编：郑树棠
视听说教程
VIEWING, LISTENING & SPEAKING
智慧版
外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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新视野大学英语 1

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视听说教程
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前言

1 编写背景

《新视野大学英语》于2001年首次出版，是一套教学理念独到、教学模式创新的立体化大学英语教材，自出版以来，受到高校师生的广泛好评。其所引领的将计算机网络技术引入大学英语教学的模式取得了显著的教学效果。2008年出版的《新视野大学英语》(第二版)在传承第一版经典特色的基础上，根据我国高等教育发展形势与教学改革趋势，对教学理念、教学内容和教学方法进行了全方位提升和完善。

外语教学始终同国家的发展息息相关。目前，我国的经济发展进入新常态，更加突出体现在重视质量、效益和可持续发展，以实现“两个一百年”的奋斗目标。国家的发展对于高素质国际化人才的需求，远远超过以往任何一个时期。即将颁布的《大学英语教学指南》根据国家发展和教学改革的需要，更加强调教学质量的重要性，强调对学生英语应用能力和综合文化素养的培养。根据《大学英语教学指南》，大学英语教学的主要内容可分为通用英语、专门用途英语和跨文化交际三个部分，由此形成相应的三大类课程。大学英语课程由必修课、限定选修课和任意选修课组成。

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）是为通用英语阶段设计的系列教材。编写团队本着严谨、务实的态度，深入调研高校大学英语课程教学现状，全面摸底大学新生入学英语水平，全面设计、全新编写了《新视野大学英语》(第三版)系列教材。第三版保持《新视野大学英语》一、二版的优势与特色，进一步落实教学分类指导、因材施教的原则，支持各高校根据学生入校英语水平，以及所选择专业的英语要求，适当调整通用英语阶段教学要求。

2 编写依据

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）认真贯彻《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要（2010-2020）》和《关于全面提高高等教育质量的若干意见》的精神，在立足大学英语教学实际的基础上，引入先进外语教学理念，融合国际优质教育资源，采用科学的教学设计和多样的教学手段，有效提升学生英语综合应用能力，支持教师提高课堂教学质量，推动大学英语教学迈向新台阶。

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）在设计与编写中遵循以下整体原则：

在课程性质上体现工具性与人文性的有机结合

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）一方面遵循通用英语阶段语言学习规律，采取有效教学方法，全面提升学生的英语实际应用能力，一方面通过学习材料和活动设计培养学生的人文素养与综合素质，使学生在认识世界、了解社会、发现自我的过程中，树立正确的价值观，增进文化理解力，提高跨文化交际能力，从而实现工具性和人文性的有机统一。

在教学目标上体现个性化教学的需求

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）针对大学英语课程体系中通用英语课程的教学要求开发，总体目标是培养学生英语听、说、读、写、译的语言技能，同时达到增加知识、拓展视野、提高能力、提升文化素养的目的。教材共有4个级别，在主题内容、词汇分布和练习形式

等方面充分考虑了难度的递进，学校可以根据学生的起点水平进行个性化选择，使学生通过不同级别的学习达到通用英语阶段的基本要求或提高要求。

在教学理念上体现“以教师为主导、以学生为主体”

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）体现“以教师为主导、以学生为主体”的教学理念，采用丰富多样的练习设计，激发学生学习兴趣，便于教师灵活指导，选取最佳的教学方法，鼓励学生主动参与，提高课堂教学效果。此外，教材注重培养学生的学习能力和学习策略，通过探究式、合作式活动引导学生积极思考和创新实践，通过对新知识、文化点和学习策略的讲解帮助学生掌握正确方法，使教学活动真正实现由“教”向“学”的转变。

在教学手段上体现教学的立体化、个性化与便捷性

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）充分体现信息技术给教育模式带来的变革，根据学生学习特点、教师教学习惯和学校教学环境的变化，构建U校园智慧教学云平台，为教、学、评、测、研提供全方位支持，通过高效便捷的教学工具、丰富多样的教学资源与无缝对接的多终端支持，助力教师优化教学流程、丰富教学设计、创新教学模式；同时，满足学生在多模态环境下的个性化学习，帮助师生共建智慧课堂，实现智慧学习。



3 教材特色

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）的筹划、设计和编写历经多年，编写团队本着对教学负责、对学生负责的态度，精心选材，严谨编写，力求在帮助学生切实提高语言交际能力的同时，还能引导他们辨别多元视角、对比不同文化、深入思考问题，有助于他们成为具有社会责任感、国际视野和创新精神的高素质人才。《新视野大学英语》（第三版）的教材特色主要体现在以下方面：

选材富有时代气息，体现思辨性和人文性

教材充分考虑时代发展和新一代大学生的特点，选材富有时代气息，主题多样，涵盖社会、历史、经济、哲学、科技、文化等不同领域。选篇注重思想性和趣味性的结合，文章安排注意观点的相互碰撞和补充，激发学生的思辨力与创新思维，培养学生以多元视角看待个人、社会和世界。视听说分册包含丰富的BBC原版音视频，语言鲜活、语音纯正、语境真实，展现各国风土人情和文化传统，开拓学生视野，增强学生的文化感知力和理解力。

练习活动形式多样，培养语言能力和跨文化能力

与一、二版相比，第三版教材保持了练习的丰富性和系统性，并进一步加强了练习的思辨性、应用性和文化对比性。练习设计遵循语言学习的内在规律，目的明确、安排有序，既包括单项技能训练，也包括综合语言运用，输入与输出结合，线下与线上结合。语言活动注重思维训练，培养跨文化意识，通过批判性问题启迪学生思考，通过对比翻译引导学生理解和表达中西文化差异，通过场景真实的交际任务培养学生解决实际问题的能力。

教学设计循序渐进，打好基础，学用结合

教材设计基于对大学生英语水平和高校英语教学现状的细致调研，编写时充分考虑基础教育阶段与高等教育阶段英语教学的衔接，各级别定位清晰，难度逐步提升。教材通过科学严谨的材料选择与词汇编制，对核心词汇及搭配的重点练习，以及对语言技能的综合训练，帮助学生进一步打好语言基本功。同时，教材注意语言知识与语言应用的关系，通过练习引导学生掌握规律、举一反三、活用语言，提高语言的实际应用能力。

教学资源丰富立体，引领混合式教学模式

第三版教材倡导课堂教学与自主学习结合的混合式教学模式，通过创建全新的U校园智慧教学云平台，提供丰富的教学资源、立体的教学环境和便捷的多终端教学管理工具，整合混合式教学全流程，帮助教师实现课堂内外的有机结合与开放互动。除主干课程外，在数字课程体系中新增配套类课程（如第三版系列内的“长篇阅读”和“综合训练”等）和拓展类课程（如技能提升课程、语言文化课程、商务职场课程等），院校可自主选择线下、线上或混合教学的模式。教材同时配备PC端和移动端数字课程，优化教学体验，提升教学效果。此外，外研随身学App等移动学习工具帮助学生充分利用碎片化时间，向主动学习、自主学习、个性化学习的方向发展。

教学与评估并重，帮助教师实现教学相长

第三版教材为教师提供丰富多样的数字化教学资源，便于教师进行个性化教学，还创建了教师实时共建和分享备课资源的Ucreate交流平台，鼓励教师合作创新。同时，教材提供全面的形成性与终结性评测手段，多维度、可视化的学习数据统计以及基于数据的学情预测和教学建议，便于教师及时、准确了解学生学习状况，调整教学思路，改进教学方法。此外，对基于数字技术的混合式教学模式、网上合作学习模式、教学评估模式等新领域的探索，还能为教师提供研究思路与实证数据，助益教师的教学与学术发展。

4 教材构成

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）根据通用英语阶段的基本要求或提高要求，设计有1—4级，供两个学年使用。每一级别包含《读写教程》（配教师用书）、《听说教程》（配教师用书）、《视听说教程》（配教师用书）、《泛读教程》、《长篇阅读》和《综合训练》。同时提供与教材配套的学习光盘、教学课件、试题库、U校园智慧教学云平台、移动应用等教学资源。不同课程、不同媒体之间紧密联系，相互支持，互为补充。

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）系列教材均为全新编写。《听说教程》配合《读写教程》的中心话题展开多种形式的听说训练。《泛读教程》、《长篇阅读》和《综合训练》三个分册也与《读写教程》单元主题呼应，是对《读写教程》的补充、强化与拓展。《视听说教程》基于英国培生教育出版集团的经典教材 *Speakout* 进行全面改编，既保留了视听资源地道鲜活的优势，又符合国内高校教学的需求与特点。

《读写教程》以有效巩固和扎实培养学生的语言知识和技能为特色，通过视角多元、内涵丰富的选篇以及形式多样的练习，着重提高学生的读、写、译能力。《听说教程》听力素材形式多样，内容生动丰富，设计循序渐进，帮助学生夯实语言基础，切实提升英语听说交流能力。《视听说教程》视听资源生动地道，文化信息丰富，交际场景真实，有效提高学生的听说能力与跨文化交际能力。《泛读教程》注重阅读方法培养，提供多样的选篇和练习，帮助学生扩展词汇、开阔视野，提高英语阅读能力。《长篇阅读》通过有效的训练，培养学生的阅读策略，提高“快速 + 准确”获取信息的能力。《综合训练》与《读写教程》紧密相联，提供词汇、语法、翻译和阅读等方面的练习，帮助学生巩固语言知识，提高语言技能。

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）遵循分类指导、因材施教的教学原则，通过多种途径为个性化教学提供支持。系列教材中包括不同级别和不同分册，还提供丰富多样的网络课程与数字化教学资源，为教学提供了较大的选择空间。教师可根据学校和学生实际情况，依据基于本校特色的教学目标和教学要求，自主选择教学材料和教学方法，逐步提高学生的语言能力和跨文化交际能力，培养学生的自主学习能力和综合文化素养，从而实现相应的教学目标。



5 编写团队

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）项目总负责人、教材总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠教授。全国数十所高校的几十名资深教授和中青年骨干教师参与了系列教材的设计、编写和制作。参与《视听说教程》编写和制作的还有英国培生教育出版集团的英语教育专家和教材编写专家。在教材编写和修改定稿的过程中，有多位外籍专家学者参与审定和指导。

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）应新时代的召唤诞生，从筹划到出版历经数年，期待以全新面貌为新时期的大学英语教学发展贡献力量。因教材为全新编写，难免有不足之处，还将在使用过程中收集反馈建议，希望专家、老师和同学在审阅和使用中多提宝贵意见，以使教材不断改进和完善。

编 者

2015 年 3 月

编写及使用说明

《视听说教程》是《新视野大学英语》（第三版）系列教材中的主干教材。本教程使用英国培生教育出版集团经典教材 *Speakout* 的原声素材，以即将颁布的《大学英语教学指南》为指导，结合大学英语教学的新发展和新需求，全新设计和编写。

1 教材特色

选材真实地道，语料丰富，题材多样

精心挑选 BBC 原版音视频材料，让学生聆听地道多元的语音，学习鲜活实用的语言，体验真实的交际情境，领略世界各地的文化生活，达到拓宽视野、拓展思维、提高语言应用能力和跨文化交际能力的目的。

活动设计科学，形式生动，操作性强

听说活动的设计吸收国内外先进的教学理念和教学方法，采用灵活多样的形式，激发学生兴趣，提高课堂参与度。练习活动将语言输入与输出紧密结合，目标明确，步骤清晰，方便课堂操作，帮助学生有效提高听说能力。

技能训练有效，循序渐进，稳步提升

听说技能讲解详尽，内容安排由易到难，与练习活动相结合，帮助学生认识到学习方法和交际策略的重要性，养成良好的学习习惯，提高学习效率，提升自主学习能力。

依托数字平台，资源立体，使用灵活

提供教材、数字课程和移动应用等组成的立体化资源体系，支持课堂教学与自主学习的有机结合，学校可根据教学需要选择多样的视听教学资源，采用个性化的教学方法。

2 教材结构

Learning objectives

提供清晰具体、可量可测的学习目标，帮助学生明确学习重点，便于学生自我评价。

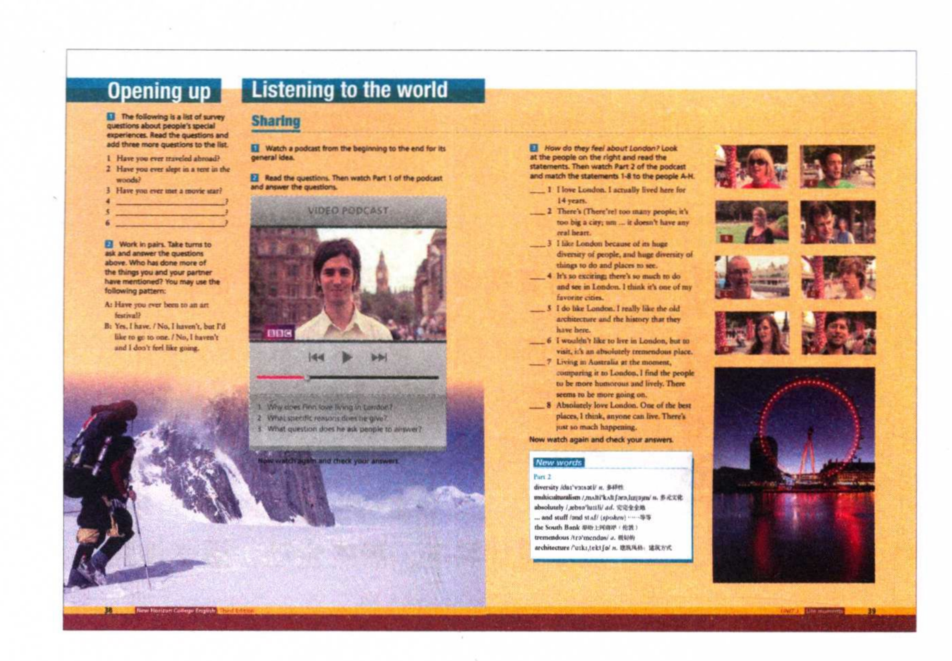
Traces of the past

Learning objectives

- talk about past events and their impacts on the present
- listen for specific information
- keep a conversation going
- conduct an interview

Opening up

通过图片、测试、讨论等生动形式导入单元主题，激发学生兴趣，调动他们深入了解主题、探讨主题的积极性。



Opening up

1 The following is a list of survey questions about people's special experiences. Read the questions and add three more questions to the list.

1 Have you ever traveled abroad?
2 Have you ever slept in a tent in the woods?
3 Have you ever met a movie star?
4 ____________?
5 ____________?
6 ____________?

2 Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer the questions above. Who has done more of the things you and your partner have mentioned? You may use the following pattern:

A: Have you ever been to an art festival?
B: Yes, I have. / No, I haven't, but I'd like to go to one. / No, I haven't and I don't feel like going.

Listening to the world

Sharing

1 Watch a podcast from the beginning to the end for its general idea.

2 Read the questions. Then watch Part 1 of the podcast and answer the questions.

VIDEO PODCAST

1 Why does Finn love living in London?
2 What specific reasons does he give?
3 What question does he ask people to answer?

Now watch again and check your answers.

3 *How do they feel about London?* Look at the people on the right and read the statements. Then watch Part 2 of the podcast and match the statements 1-8 to the people A-H.

____ 1 I love London. I actually lived here for 14 years.
____ 2 There's (There're) too many people; it's too big a city; um ... it doesn't have any real heart.
____ 3 I like London because of its huge diversity of people, and huge diversity of things to do and places to see.
____ 4 It's so exciting; there's so much to do and see in London. I think it's one of my favorite cities.
____ 5 I do like London. I really like the old architecture and the history that they have here.
____ 6 I wouldn't like to live in London, but to visit, it's an absolutely tremendous place.
____ 7 Living in Australia at the moment, comparing it to London, I find the people to be more humorous and lively. There seems to be more going on.
____ 8 Absolutely love London. One of the best places, I think, anyone can live. There's just so much happening.

Now watch again and check your answers.

New words

Part 2
diversity
multiculturalism
absolutely
... and stuff
the South Bank
tremendous
architecture

Listening to the world

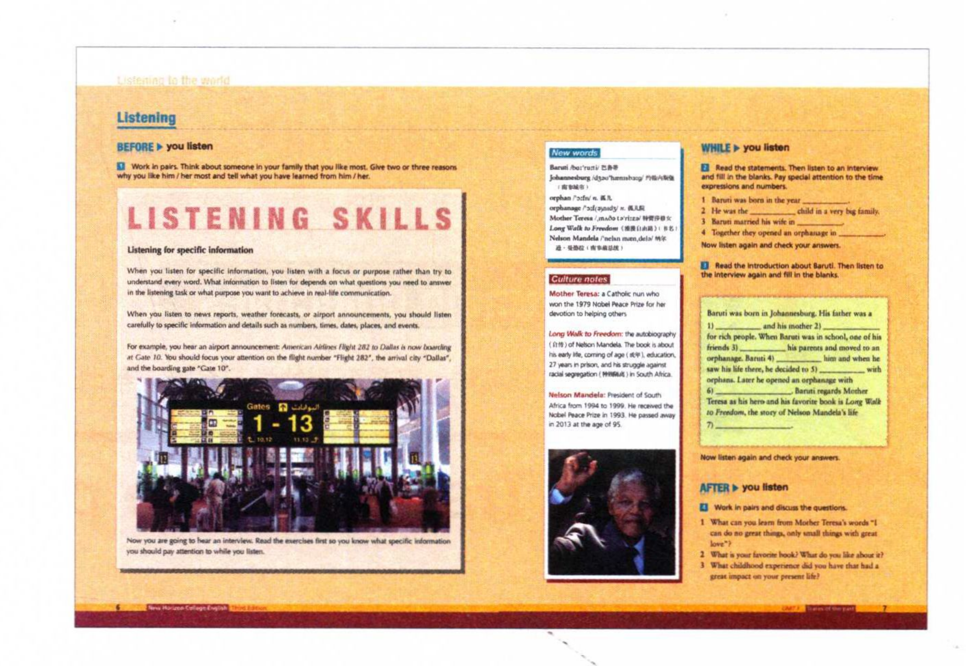
选取 BBC 音视频材料，设计丰富的听说活动，辅以听力技能讲解，有效提升学生的英语听力技能。

Sharing

- 街头采访视频：围绕单元主题设计，受访者就特定话题讲述个人经历或阐释看法，为学生提供语言示范和观点分享。
- 视听理解练习：按每个分话题展开，有效控制难度，帮助学生透彻理解内容。
- 口语输出活动：结合学生自身经历，激发兴趣，启迪思考，提升表达能力。
- 语言文化注释：根据需要，提供简明扼要的语言与文化知识讲解。

Listening

- 原版音频材料：情境自然，真实地道，形式丰富，包括对话、故事、访谈、讲座、广播节目等。
- 相关听力练习：步骤清晰，循序渐进。Before you listen 导入主题，激发学习兴趣；While you listen 引导理解内容，捕捉重要信息；After you listen 基于听力主题，训练学生的思维能力、表达能力和交际能力。
- 听力策略讲解：包括找出关键信息、捕捉重要细节、理清逻辑、巧记笔记、有效推测等，注重授人以渔，强调灵活应用。



Listening to the world

Listening

BEFORE ▶ you listen

1 Work in pairs. Think about someone in your family that you like most. Give two or three reasons why you like him / her most and tell what you have learned from him / her.

LISTENING SKILLS

Listening for specific information

When you listen for specific information, you listen with a focus or purpose rather than try to understand every word. What information to listen for depends on what questions you need to answer in the listening task or what purpose you want to achieve in real-life communication.

When you listen to news reports, weather forecasts, or airport announcements, you should listen carefully to specific information and details such as numbers, times, dates, places, and events.

For example, you hear an airport announcement: *American Airlines Flight 282 to Dallas is now boarding at Gate 10.* You should focus your attention on the flight number "Flight 282", the arrival city "Dallas", and the boarding gate "Gate 10".

Now you are going to hear an interview. Read the exercises first so you know what specific information you should pay attention to while you listen.

New words

Baruti
Johannesburg
orphan
orphanage
Mother Teresa
Long Walk to Freedom
Nelson Mandela

Culture notes

Mother Teresa: a Catholic nun who won the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize for her devotion to helping others

Long Walk to Freedom: the autobiography (自传) of Nelson Mandela. The book is about his early life, coming of age (成年), education, 27 years in prison, and his struggle against racial segregation (种族隔离) in South Africa.

Nelson Mandela: President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993. He passed away in 2013 at the age of 95.

WHILE ▶ you listen

2 Read the statements. Then listen to an interview and fill in the blanks. Pay special attention to the time expressions and numbers.

1 Baruti was born in the year ________.
2 He was the ________ child in a very big family.
3 Baruti married his wife in ________.
4 Together they opened an orphanage in ________.

Now listen again and check your answers.

3 Read the introduction about Baruti. Then listen to the interview again and fill in the blanks.

Baruti was born in Johannesburg. His father was a 1) ________ and his mother 2) ________ for rich people. When Baruti was in school, one of his friends 3) ________ his parents and moved to an orphanage. Baruti 4) ________ him and when he saw his life there, he decided to 5) ________ with orphans. Later he opened an orphanage with 6) ________. Baruti regards Mother Teresa as his hero and his favorite book is *Long Walk to Freedom*, the story of Nelson Mandela's life 7) ________.

Now listen again and check your answers.

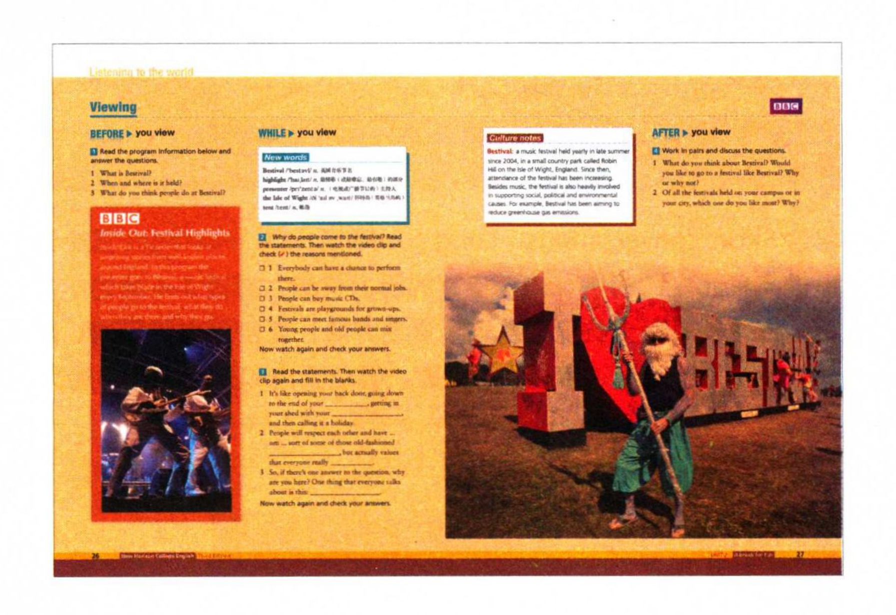
AFTER ▶ you listen

4 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1 What can you learn from Mother Teresa's words "I can do no great things, only small things with great love"?
2 What is your favorite book? What do you like about it?
3 What childhood experience did you have that had a great impact on your present life?

Viewing

- 原版视频材料：展现大千世界与多元文化，使学生感知社会万象与异域特色，帮助学生开拓视野，增进文化理解力，提升文化沟通力。
- 相关视听练习：步骤设计合理，训练由易到难。帮助学生激活相关知识，充分理解和挖掘视频内容，并能联系主题进行拓展性思考和口语输出训练。



Speaking for communication

基于丰富的语言输入材料，设计口语活动，配合详尽的口语策略讲解，提高学生的口语能力。

Imitation (Books 1-2)

语音模仿活动：只出现在第 1、2 级。从 Listening to the world 原版音视频中精选地道、常用的口语表达，录制英式和美式发音两个版本，供学生模仿跟读，纠正发音，优化语音语调。

Role-play

- 角色扮演活动：基于日常生活实用情景设计，以原版听力材料为输入，以听促说，有助于学生理清思路，提高口语表达能力。
- 口语策略讲解：帮助学生掌握规律，提高技能，在实际运用中做到举一反三，活用语言。



Group discussion

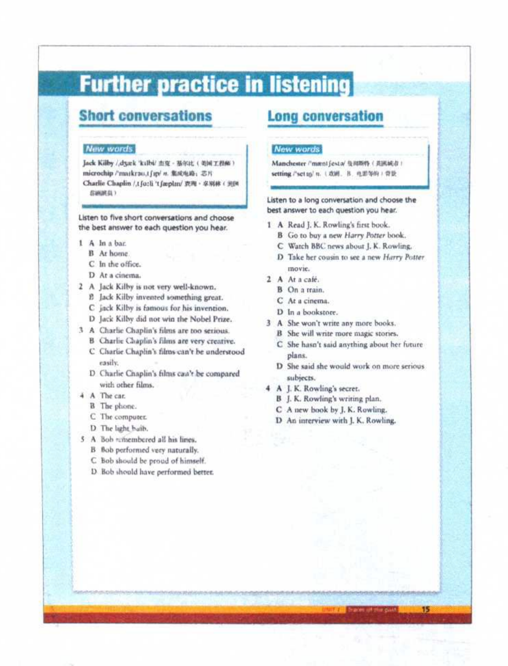
小组活动任务：话题丰富，形式多样，包括口头报告、模拟场景、小组辩论等。通过“材料输入—任务分解—共同讨论—合作输出”的活动过程，引导学生积极参与，培养创新思维和团队意识。

Public speaking (Books 3-4)

英语演讲训练：只出现在第 3、4 级。以“讲解—范例—练习”的形式，讲解如何准备演讲稿、如何使用肢体语言、如何吸引听众注意等技巧，训练学生的演讲能力与学术技能，在更高层次上提升语言应用能力。

Further practice in listening

包含 Short conversations、Long conversation、Passages 三个部分，提供与单元主题相关、内容丰富的听力材料，通过 1-4 级的学习，循序渐进地提高听力技能。从较慢语速开始，逐步到中等语速、篇幅较长的音频材料，训练掌握中心大意、抓住要点和主要信息的能力。



Further practice in listening

Short conversations

New words

Jack Kilby /ˌdʒæk ˈkɪlbi/ 杰克·基尔比（美国工程师）
microchip /ˈmaɪkrəʊˌtʃɪp/ *n.* 集成电路；芯片
Charlie Chaplin /ˌtʃɑːli ˈtʃæplɪn/ 查理·卓别林（英国喜剧演员）

Listen to five short conversations and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1 A In a bar.
B At home.
C In the office.
D At a cinema.

2 A Jack Kilby is not very well-known.
B Jack Kilby invented something great.
C Jack Kilby is famous for his invention.
D Jack Kilby did not win the Nobel Prize.

3 A Charlie Chaplin's films are too serious.
B Charlie Chaplin's films are very creative.
C Charlie Chaplin's films can't be understood easily.
D Charlie Chaplin's films can't be compared with other films.

4 A The car.
B The phone.
C The computer.
D The light bulb.

5 A Bob remembered all his lines.
B Bob performed very naturally.
C Bob should be proud of himself.
D Bob should have performed better.

Long conversation

New words

Manchester /ˈmæntʃestə/ 曼彻斯特（英国城市）
setting /ˈsetɪŋ/ *n.* （戏剧、书、电影等的）背景

Listen to a long conversation and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1 A Read J. K. Rowling's first book.
B Go to buy a new *Harry Potter* book.
C Watch BBC news about J. K. Rowling.
D Take her cousin to see a new *Harry Potter* movie.

2 A At a café.
B On a train.
C At a cinema.
D In a bookstore.

3 A She won't write any more books.
B She will write more magic stories.
C She hasn't said anything about her future plans.
D She said she would work on more serious subjects.

4 A J. K. Rowling's secret.
B J. K. Rowling's writing plan.
C A new book by J. K. Rowling.
D An interview with J. K. Rowling.

Wrapping up

与本单元 Learning objectives 呼应，便于学生考查学习情况，反思学习过程，培养自我评价、自我提升的习惯。

3 教材资源

《视听说教程》提供立体、便捷的 U 校园智慧教学云平台，使数字课程和移动学习资源成为教材的有效补充、扩展和延伸。

通过 U 校园平台，《视听说教程》的数字课程提供更丰富的学习资源和学习工具，使学生在课堂学习之外，还能进行多样化、个性化的自我训练和提高。对于跟读、角色扮演等口语活动提供语音评测，通过多维度的反馈帮助学生提升语音语调。同时，平台还为教师提供优质的题库资源与多样的测评手段，方便教师及时评估和考查学生的学习情况。此外，第三版开创性地设计和研发了基于移动终端的学习资源，包括移动端数字课程和外研随身学 App 等，帮助学生充分利用碎片化时间学习，培养自主学习习惯，提高自主学习能力。

各高校可根据本校实际教学需要选择不同的资源组合方式，使教材与数字课程相结合，课堂教学与自主学习相结合，为教师和学生提供立体化、个性化的开放教学空间。

4 编写团队

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）系列教材总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠。

《新视野大学英语（第三版）视听说教程 1》主编为吴勇和丁雅萍。参加编写的主要人员有吴勇、丁雅萍、叶菊仙、王哲希、江任鱼、左克文、邓雯予、甑迎辉、李贵艳等。《新视野大学英语（第三版）视听说教程 1》由郑树棠与外籍专家 Laura Jean Davies 审定全稿。

编者

2015 年 4 月

CONTENTS



Traces of the past

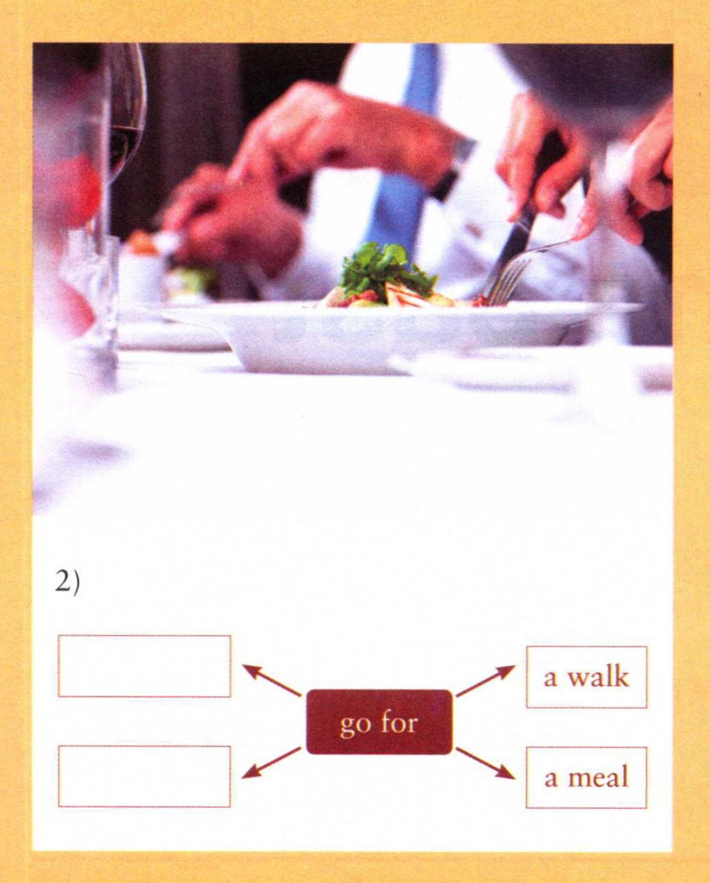
Learning objectives

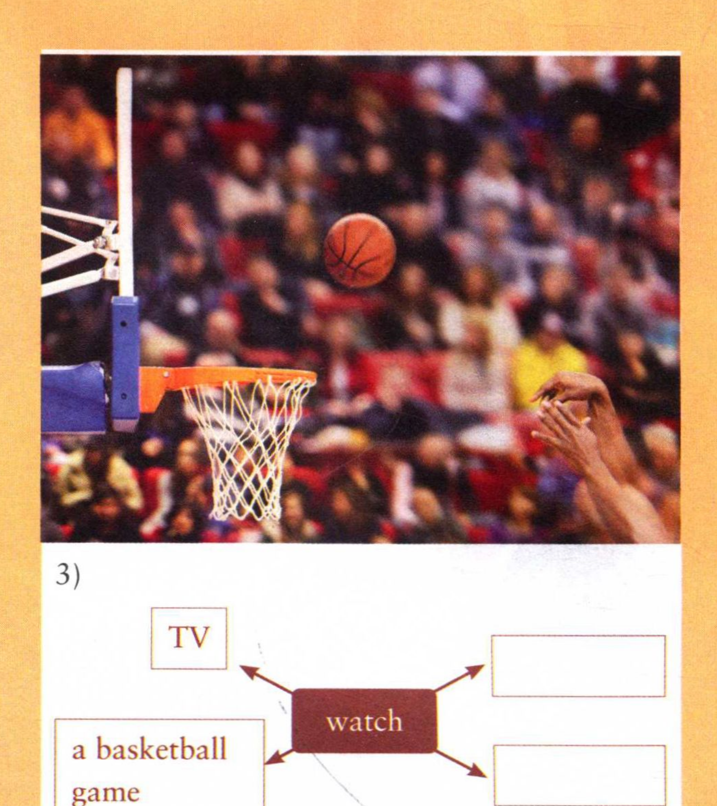
- talk about past events and their impacts on the present
- listen for specific information
- keep a conversation going
- conduct an interview

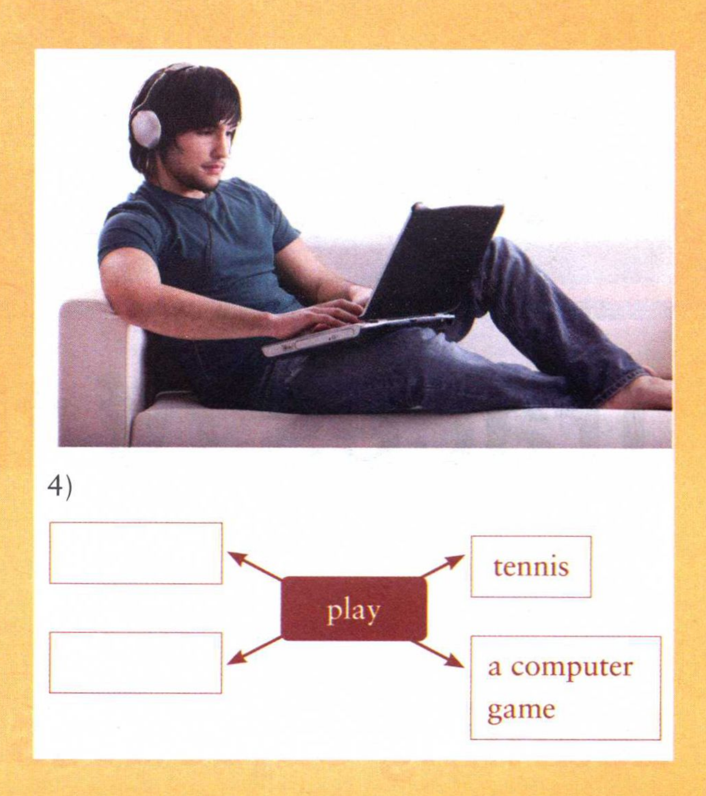
Opening up

1 Think of the activities you sometimes do at weekends and add as many activities as possible to each word web below.









2 Work in pairs and compare your answers. Then ask your partner whether he / she likes doing any of the activities mentioned in the word webs and whether he / she did any of them last weekend.

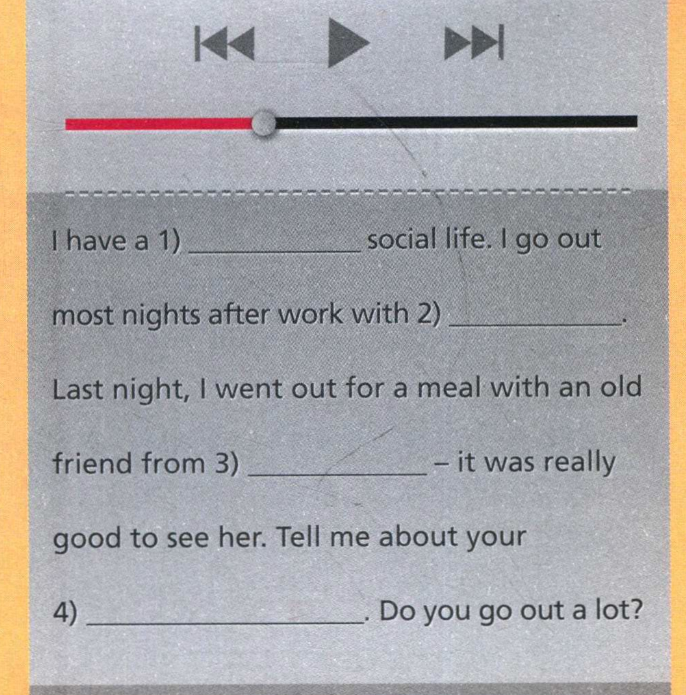
Listening to the world

Sharing

1 Watch a podcast from the beginning to the end for its general idea.

2 Read the paragraph. Then watch Part 1 of the podcast and fill in the blanks with the words that Hina uses.





I have a 1) __________ social life. I go out most nights after work with 2) __________. Last night, I went out for a meal with an old friend from 3) __________ – it was really good to see her. Tell me about your 4) __________. Do you go out a lot?

Now watch again and check your answers.

New words

Part 2

The Hangover /ðə 'hæŋəʊvə/《宿醉》（电影名）

socialize /'səʊʃəˌlaɪz/ *v.* 交往；交际

clubbing /'klʌbɪŋ/ *n.* 去夜总会

disco /'dɪskəʊ/ *n.* 迪斯科舞厅；迪斯科舞会

3 *Do they go out a lot?* Look at the people below and read the statements. Then watch Part 2 of the podcast and match the statements 1-6 to the people A-F.













____ 1 I do go out quite a lot, yeah.

____ 2 Yes, I go out sometimes in the village.

____ 3 No, we don't go out a lot – um, possibly weekends.

____ 4 My friends and I like to go out quite a lot.

____ 5 Not too regularly. Weekends.

____ 6 Um, not so much ... but I like it a lot.

Now watch again and check your answers.

Culture notes

Tower Bridge: a landmark in London. It takes its name from the Tower of London, the historic castle which stands close to the bridge on the north bank of the River Thames. Tower Bridge is a suitable name because the bridge itself has two towers. It has become a symbol of London.

***Harry Potter*:** a series of movies, based on a series of fantasy novels about the adventures of Harry Potter, written by British author J. K. Rowling

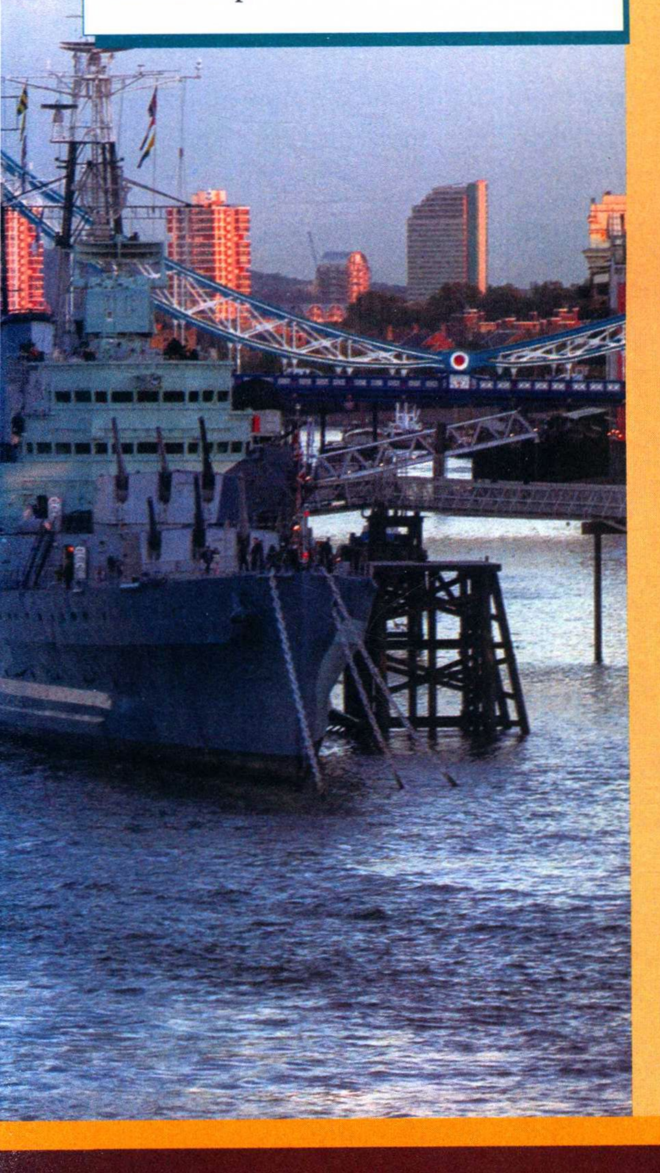
***Mamma Mia!*:** a stage musical written by British playwright Catherine Johnson, based on the songs of ABBA, a Swedish pop music group active from the 1970s to the 1980s



New words

Part 3

Piccadilly Circus /ˌpɪkədɪli ˈsɜːkəs/ 皮卡迪利广场（伦敦）
cute /kjuːt/ *a.* 漂亮的；可爱的
Italian /ɪˈtæliən/ *a.* 意大利的；意大利人的
Tower Bridge 塔桥（伦敦）
Harry Potter /ˈhæri ˌpɒtə/《哈利 · 波特》（电影名）
Mamma Mia! /ˌmɑːmə ˈmiə/《妈妈咪呀！》（音乐剧名）
Tom Stoppard /ˌtɒm ˈstɒpɑːd/ 汤姆 · 斯托帕德（英国剧作家）
Arcadia /ɑːˈkeɪdiə/《阿卡迪亚》（戏剧名）
extremely /ɪkˈstriːmli/ *ad.* 非常
tapas /ˈtæpəs/ *n.*（西班牙酒吧里的）开胃菜
Westfield Shopping Center 韦斯特菲尔德购物中心（伦敦）
chip /tʃɪp/ *n.* (*BrE*) 炸薯条
fish and chips *n.* 炸鱼和薯条



4 *Did they go out last night?* Look at the people below and read the statements. Then watch Part 3 of the podcast and fill in the blanks.



She went to a club and 1) __________ all night.



She had dinner in an Italian restaurant and enjoyed the 2) ____________ and lots of 3) __________ with the family.



She went to the cinema and then met some friends for a 4) __________ in town.



She went to Westfield Shopping Center in the 5) __________ of London and enjoyed a 6) ______ __________ there.



He went to a friend's 7) __________ in south London and had some fish and chips in front of the 8) __________.

Now watch again and check your answers.

5 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1 Do you go out a lot? Why or why not?
2 Where do you like going?
3 What did you do last weekend? Did you enjoy it? Why or why not?

Listening

BEFORE ▶ you listen

1 Work in pairs. Think about someone in your family that you like most. Give two or three reasons why you like him / her most and tell what you have learned from him / her.

LISTENING SKILLS

Listening for specific information

When you listen for specific information, you listen with a focus or purpose rather than try to understand every word. What information to listen for depends on what questions you need to answer in the listening task or what purpose you want to achieve in real-life communication.

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Now you are going to hear an interview. Read the exercises first so you know what specific information you should pay attention to while you listen.

New words

Baruti /bɑːˈruːti/ 巴鲁蒂

Johannesburg /dʒəʊˈhænɪsbɜːɡ/ 约翰内斯堡（南非城市）

orphan /ˈɔːfn/ *n.* 孤儿

orphanage /ˈɔːf(ə)nɪdʒ/ *n.* 孤儿院

Mother Teresa /ˌmʌðə təˈriːzə/ 特蕾莎修女

Long Walk to Freedom《漫漫自由路》（书名）

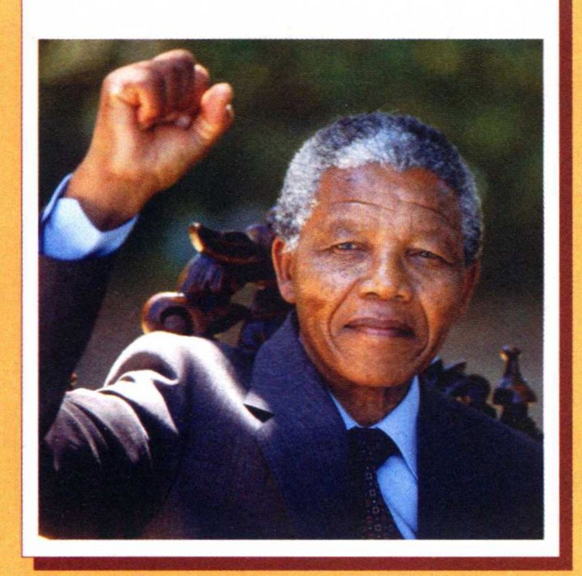
Nelson Mandela /ˈnelsn mænˌdelə/ 纳尔逊・曼德拉（南非前总统）

Culture notes

Mother Teresa: a Catholic nun who won the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize for her devotion to helping others

***Long Walk to Freedom*:** the autobiography（自传）of Nelson Mandela. The book is about his early life, coming of age（成年）, education, 27 years in prison, and his struggle against racial segregation（种族隔离）in South Africa.

Nelson Mandela: President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993. He passed away in 2013 at the age of 95.



WHILE ▶ you listen

2 Read the statements. Then listen to an interview and fill in the blanks. Pay special attention to the time expressions and numbers.

1 Baruti was born in the year ___________.
2 He was the ___________ child in a very big family.
3 Baruti married his wife in ___________.
4 Together they opened an orphanage in ___________.

Now listen again and check your answers.

3 Read the introduction about Baruti. Then listen to the interview again and fill in the blanks.

Baruti was born in Johannesburg. His father was a 1) ___________ and his mother 2) ___________ for rich people. When Baruti was in school, one of his friends 3) ___________ his parents and moved to an orphanage. Baruti 4) ___________ him and when he saw his life there, he decided to 5) ___________ with orphans. Later he opened an orphanage with 6) ___________. Baruti regards Mother Teresa as his hero and his favorite book is *Long Walk to Freedom*, the story of Nelson Mandela's life 7) ___________.

Now listen again and check your answers.

AFTER ▶ you listen

4 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1 What can you learn from Mother Teresa's words "I can do no great things, only small things with great love"?
2 What is your favorite book? What do you like about it?
3 What childhood experience did you have that had a great impact on your present life?

Viewing

BEFORE ▶ you view

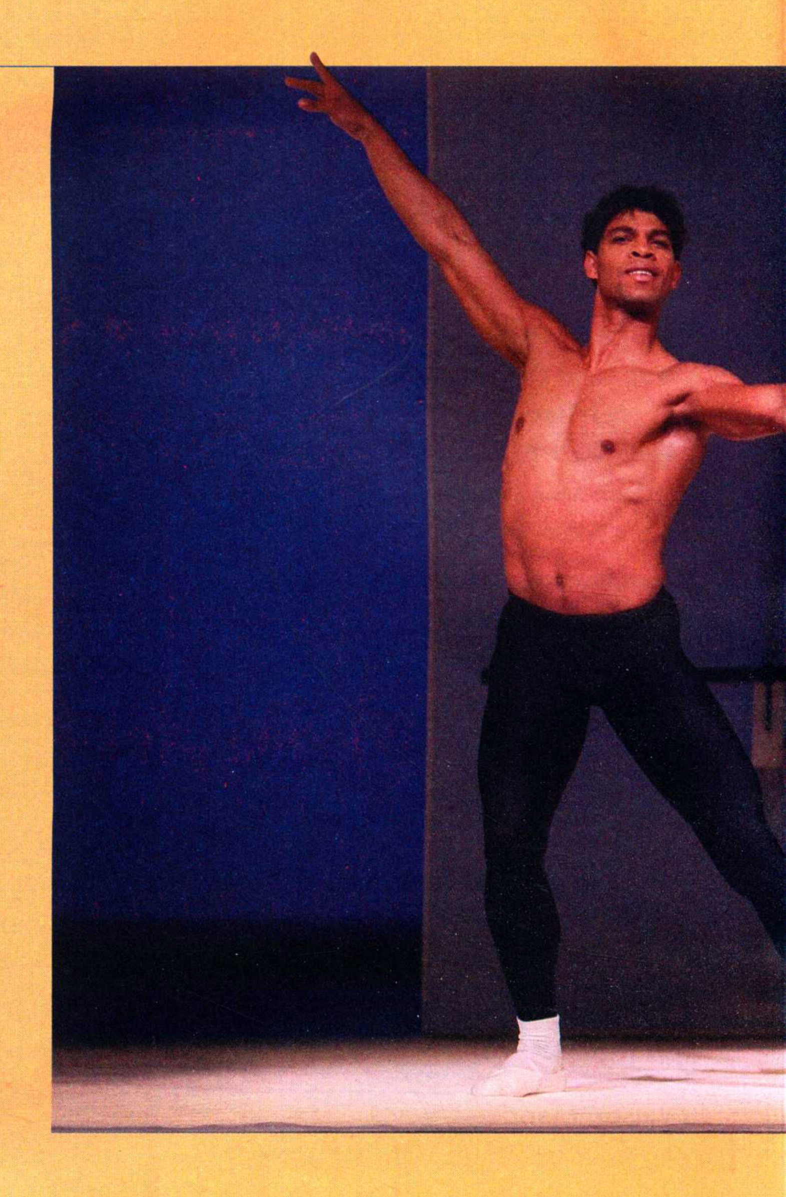
1 Read the program information below and answer the questions.

1 Who is Carlos Acosta?
2 Where is he from?
3 What are the three things he will talk about in the program?

BBC

***The Culture Show*: Carlos Acosta**

The Culture Show is an arts program which introduces people from the world of theater, music and dance. This program is about Carlos Acosta – a famous ballet dancer. He was born in Havana, but travels the world with his dancing. In the program he talks about his home country and how important it is to him. He also talks about his family and childhood.



WHILE ▶ you view

2 Read the statements. Then watch the video clip and number the events in Carlos Acosta's life in the correct order of time.

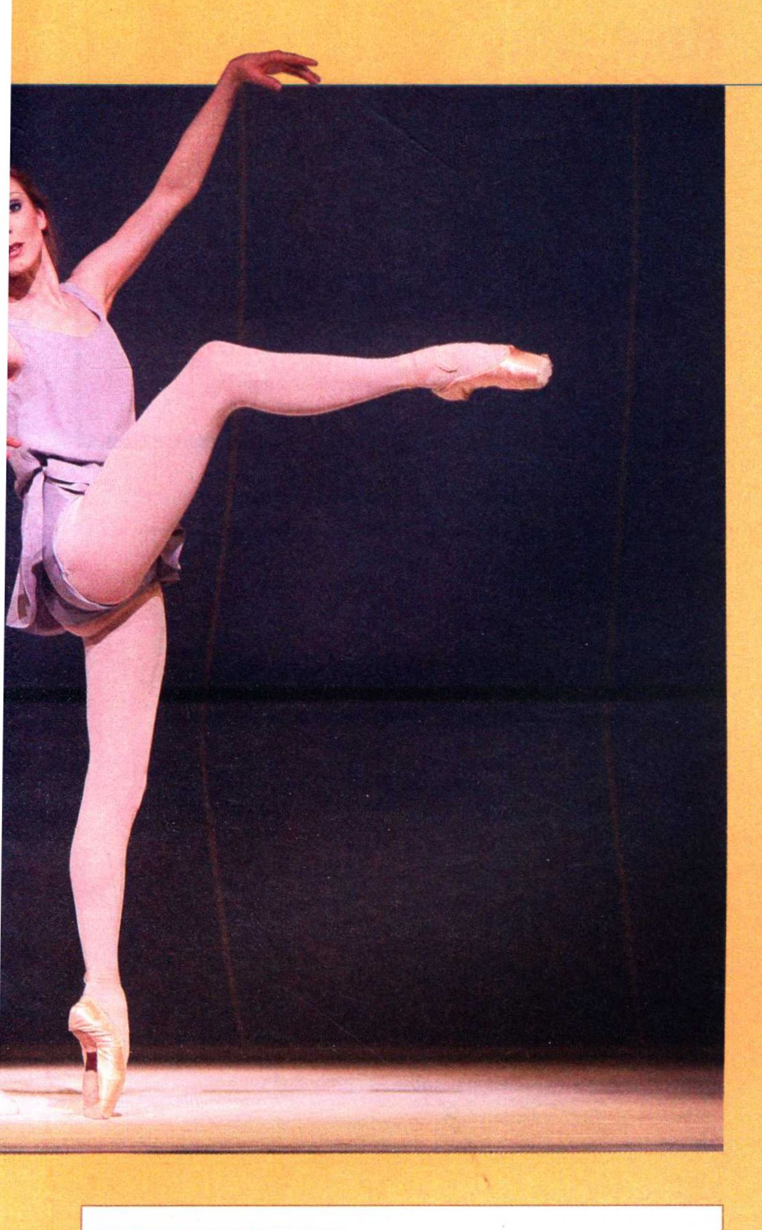
____ a He was born and grew up in Havana.
____ b He became famous all over the world.
____ c He often missed school.
____ d He saw the Cuban National Ballet.
____ e He traveled to Europe for the first time.
____ f His father sent him to a ballet school.
____ g He won four major dance competitions.
____ h He was a champion breakdancer in the streets.

Now watch again and check your answers.

New words

Carlos Acosta /'kɑːlɒs ˌə'kɒstə/ 卡洛斯・阿科斯塔
Havana /hə'vænə/ 哈瓦那（古巴首都）
principal /'prɪnsəpl/ *a.* 主要的
Covent Garden /'kʌv(ə)nt ˌgɑːdn/ 科文特花园皇家歌剧院（英国）；科文特花园
Cuba /'kjuːbə/ 古巴（拉丁美洲岛国）
the tropics /ðə 'trɒpɪks/ *n.* 热带（地区）
breakdancer /'breɪkˌdɑːnsə/ *n.* 霹雳舞演员
Cuban /'kjuːbən/ *a.* 古巴的；古巴人的
Cuban National Ballet 古巴国家芭蕾舞团

BBC



3 Read what Carlos says about his home country. Then watch the video clip again and fill in the blanks.

Cuba is always going to be my 1) ___________. In my heart, that's the only 2) ___________, you know, and because that's where all my 3) ___________ are, my memories, you know, and this is the only place I'm never going to be a 4) ___________. You learn how to dance first; then you learn how to 5) ___________, you know, in Cuba. It's something that's been 6) __________________ through generation to generation. And it's also, you know, the 7) ___________, and the tropic (tropics), and the 8) ___________ and ... it's ... it's almost, that's what it's asking for, dance and music and 9) ___________.

Now watch again and check your answers.

AFTER ▶ you view

4 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1 Is your attitude to your hometown similar to Carlos Acosta's to Cuba? What do you think about your hometown?

2 Did your parents make you take up a hobby such as playing the piano, practicing calligraphy (书法) or playing table tennis when you were a child? Did you like it at that time? How do you think about it now?

Culture notes

Havana: the capital and also a major port and leading commercial center of Cuba. The city is noted for its history, culture, architecture and monuments. The historic center was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1982.

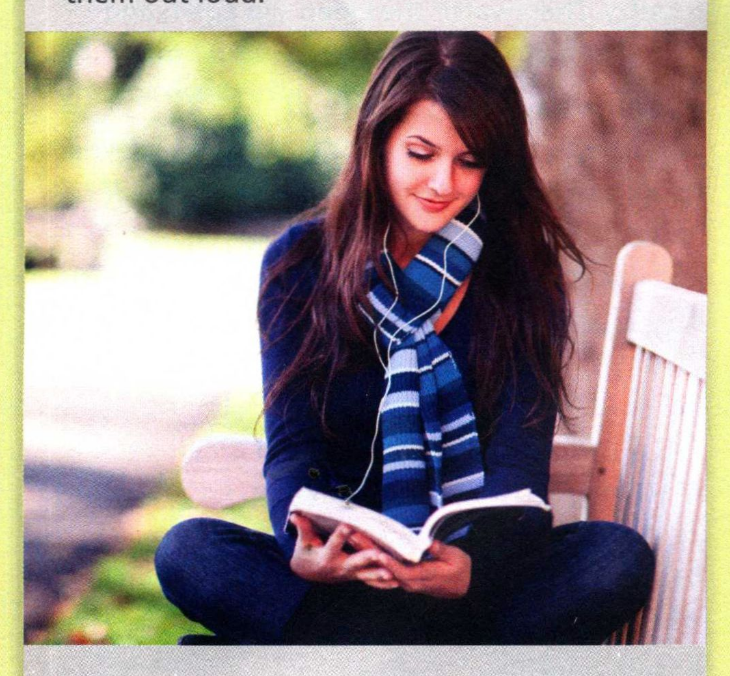
Covent Garden: a popular shopping and tourist site in central London. Here it simply refers to the Royal Opera House, which is situated in Covent Garden.

Cuban National Ballet: a classical ballet company based at the Great Theater of Havana in Havana, Cuba. Founded in 1948, it has become recognized as one of the world's leading ballet companies.

Speaking for communication

Imitation

Listen to the following statements and read them out loud.



1 Last night, I went out for a meal with an old friend from university – it was really good to see her. (Sharing)

2 I like to go out to bars and I quite like going to friends' houses and having dinner and things like that. (Sharing)

3 I often think about her words: "I can do no great things, only small things with great love." (Listening)

4 That year he won four major dance competitions and became famous all over the world. (Viewing)

5 Now he is an international star and he dances in many countries, but he still goes home to Cuba several times a year to visit his family. (Viewing)

Role-play

New words

Isabel /ˈɪzəbel/ 伊莎贝尔

Marek /ˈmærɪk/ 马雷克

Diego /diːˌeɪgəʊ/ 迭戈

pitch /pɪtʃ/ *n.* 球场

goal *n.* 进球得分；进球

1 Listen to a conversation. How did Isabel, the woman, and Marek, the man, spend their weekend?

2 Listen to Part 1 of the conversation and fill in the blanks.

Isabel: Hi, Marek. How was your weekend?

Marek: OK. And yours? What did you do?

Isabel: I went for a walk. 1) ____!

Marek: Who did you go with?

Isabel: With my boyfriend, Diego. 2) ____.

Marek: Oh. Where did you go?

Isabel: By the river. 3) ____.

Marek: That sounds good.

3 Read the expressions. Then listen to Part 2 of the conversation and check (✔) the ones you hear.

- ☑ 1 And you?
- ☐ 2 Where did you go?
- ☐ 3 What did you do?
- ☐ 4 Who did you go with?
- ☐ 5 Really?
- ☐ 6 What happened?
- ☐ 7 Where did you play?
- ☐ 8 That sounds good.
- ☐ 9 That sounds terrible.
- ☐ 10 I don't believe you!

SPEAKING SKILLS

Keeping a conversation going

The conversation you have just listened to is a typical example of how to keep a conversation going. Keeping a conversation going is an important speaking skill for exchanging information with or showing politeness to other people. There are several ways to keep a conversation going.

Firstly, ask questions. Questions are useful not only for starting a conversation, but also for keeping the conversation going. After your first question, ask follow-up questions, especially open-ended questions, to encourage the person you are talking with to go on with the conversation. For example, both Marek and Isabel ask many questions about each other's weekend, such as *What did you do?* and *Who did you go with?*.

Secondly, give extra information. When answering questions, try to give extra information such as whom you did something with, when and where you did it, how it was. For example, when asked *What did you do?*, Isabel gives extra information *It was great!* in addition to the direct answer *I went for a walk*.

Thirdly, make comments. Encourage your conversation partner to go on talking by making comments on what he / she says. Just as Isabel and Marek do in their conversation, you may use expressions such as *That sounds good!*, *Really?*, or *I don't believe you!*.

The following is an example showing how to keep a conversation going. Read the conversation and pay attention to the different ways used to keep the conversation going.

Q: Questions	A: Answers
E: Extra information	C: Comments on what the speaker says

A: *How did you spend the weekend?* (Q)
B: *I went to the City Park.* (A) *I went there for a free concert.* (E)
A: *That sounds nice!* (C) *How did you get to the park?* (Q)
B: *I drove there.* (A) *But the traffic was so bad that it took us one hour to get there.* (E)
A: *How terrible!* (C) *Whom did you go to the park with?* (Q)
B: *I went to the park with my roommate.* (A) *He is a really fun person.* (E)
A: *Lucky you!* (C) *What do you think of the concert?* (Q)
B: *It was beyond my expectations.* (A) *The musicians are all young and energetic.* (E)
A: *Really?* (C) *Oh, you are making me envious!* (C)

4 Work in pairs. Complete the following conversation with questions, extra information and comments on what each speaker says and then practice the conversation.

Did you go to Emily's party?

Yes, I did. It was 1) ______________!

How many 2) ______________?

Oh, a lot of people. They were all very 3) ______________.

That sounds 4) ______________! What time 5) ______________?

After midnight. I left 6) ______________. When I got home, 7) ______________.

8) ______________. Aren't you tired now?

Not really. I 9) ______________, so I'm not very tired.

5 Work in pairs and role-play the following situations. Use the skills for keeping a conversation going.

Situation 1

Seeing a movie

A You went to see a movie last weekend. Tell Student B about your experience by answering his / her questions. Try to add some extra information.

B Ask Student A about his / her experience last weekend. You may ask him / her the following questions and don't forget to comment on his / her answers.

1 What did you do last weekend?
2 Where did you see the movie?
3 Who did you go with?
4 How much did it cost?
5 How did you like the movie?
6 What was the movie about?
7 Who was the director?
8 Who were the actors in the movie?

Situation 2

Going out for dinner

A You went out for dinner last weekend. Tell Student B about your experience by answering his / her questions. Try to add some extra information.

B Ask Student A about his / her experience last weekend. You may ask him / her the following questions and don't forget to comment on his / her answers.

1 What did you do last weekend?
2 Who did you have dinner with?
3 Where did you have dinner?
4 How much did it cost?
5 What did you eat?
6 How did you like the food?

Group discussion Conducting an interview

Get ideas

1 Listen to an interview with a writer and answer the following questions.

1 Where was the writer born?
2 When did he write his first novel?
3 When did he make the film *Lost in the Forest*?
4 When did he start making films?
5 How long did he stay in Brazil?

2 Read the expressions. Then listen to the interview again and check (✔) the ones you hear.

Interviewer

☐ 1 Could you tell us about your childhood?
☐ 2 Can you tell me something about your parents?
☐ 3 When did you decide to make a film?
☐ 4 You wrote your first novel just one year after you left college, didn't you?
☐ 5 Is that period of your life related to your later career in any way?
☐ 6 What's your favorite book?
☐ 7 That sounds interesting.
☐ 8 Why did you give it up then?

Interviewee

☐ 9 Yes, of course.
☐ 10 That's a good question.
☐ 11 Let me think about that.

New words

Get ideas

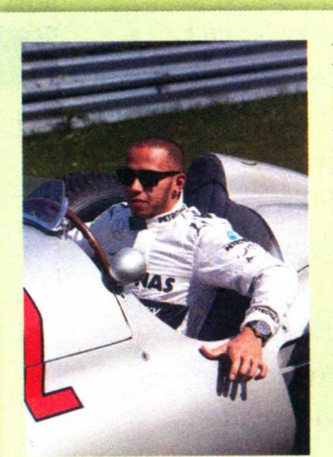
Brazil /brəˈzɪl/ 巴西（南美洲国家）

Discuss and organize ideas

Lewis Hamilton /ˈljuːɪs ˌhæmltən/ 刘易斯·汉密尔顿（英国赛车手）
Formula One /ˌfɔːmjələ ˈwʌn/ *n.* 一级方程式车赛
radio-controlled *a.* 无线电操纵的
championship /ˈtʃæmpiənʃɪp/ *n.* 锦标赛
McLaren /məkˈlærən/ 迈凯伦车队
Ron Dennis /ˌrɒn ˈdenɪs/ 罗恩·丹尼斯
Arsenal Football Club /ˈɑːsn(ə)l ˌfʊtbɔːl klʌb/ 阿森纳足球俱乐部
Shakira /ʃɑːˈkɪrə/ 夏奇拉（哥伦比亚歌手）
Colombian /kəˈlʌmbiən/ *a.* 哥伦比亚的；哥伦比亚人的
singer-songwriter *n.* 创作型歌手
album /ˈælbəm/ *n.* 唱片；专辑
single /ˈsɪŋgl/ *n.* 单曲唱片
FIFA /ˈfiːfə/ 国际足球联合会
Grammy Awards /ˌgræmi əˈwɔːdz/ 格莱美奖（美国一年一度的音乐奖）

Discuss and organize ideas

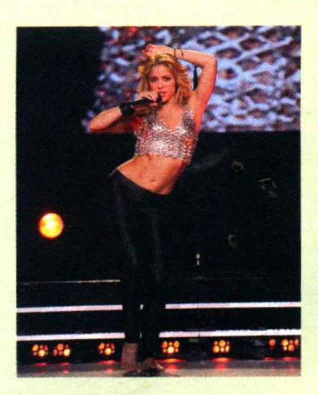
3 Work in groups of four. Read the following introduction to two famous people and underline the pieces of information that you all think are important or interesting.



Lewis Hamilton is a British Formula One racing driver. Hamilton was born in 1985. In 1991, his father bought him a radio-controlled car, which gave him his first taste of racing competition. He finished second in the national championship for radio-controlled cars in 1992. In 1995, at the age of 10, Hamilton met McLaren team boss Ron Dennis and told him, "One day I want to race your cars." Less than three years later, McLaren signed him to their Young Driver Support Program. He drove for McLaren in Formula One in

2007, 12 years after he first met Dennis. In his first season in Formula One, Hamilton set a number of records. He won the World Championship in 2008 and became the youngest driver to win the title.

Hamilton played football for his school team. He is a big fan of Arsenal Football Club. He said that if Formula One had not worked for him, he would have been a footballer.



Shakira is a Colombian singer-songwriter who emerged in the music scene of Columbia and Latin America in the early 1990s. She wrote her first poem at the age of four and her first song at the age of eight.

Shakira's first albums, *Magia* and *Peligro*, came out in the early 1990s. Her 1996 album *Pies Descalzos*, meaning "bare feet", brought her great fame in Latin America. In 2001, she broke through into the English-speaking world with her fifth album, *Laundry Service*. Its lead single "Whenever, Wherever" became the best-selling single of 2002. Her "Waka Waka" ("This Time for Africa") was chosen as the official song for the 2010 FIFA World Cup. Shakira is a Grammy Awards winner.

Shakira is also devoted to helping others. In 1997, she founded the Barefoot Foundation, a non-government organization to provide education opportunities for poor children around Colombia and the other parts of the world.

4 Choose Hamilton or Shakira as a guest for your interview. Decide the roles of each member in your group: interviewer, Hamilton or Shakira, and two audience members.

5 Prepare for an interview with Hamilton or Shakira.

Student A: You are the interviewer. Write a list of interview questions for Hamilton or Shakira.

1

2

3

Student B: You are playing Hamilton or Shakira. Make notes of the important information about Hamilton or Shakira.

1

2

3

Student C & D: You are the audience. Write a list of questions you like to ask Hamilton or Shakira.

1

2

3

Present ideas

6 Present your interview to the class. Before you begin, refer to the checklist below to see if you are ready.

Checklist
☐ Ask proper questions to get the information I need.
☐ Ask follow-up questions to get extra information.
☐ Give clear answers to the interviewer's questions.
☐ Give extra information in answering the interviewer's questions.
☐ Speak loudly enough in the interview.

7 Vote for the most interesting interview.

Further practice in listening

Short conversations

New words

Jack Kilby /ˌdʒæk ˈkɪlbi/ 杰克·基尔比（美国工程师）
microchip /ˈmaɪkrəʊˌtʃɪp/ *n.* 集成电路；芯片
Charlie Chaplin /ˌtʃɑːli ˈtʃæplɪn/ 查理·卓别林（美国喜剧演员）

Listen to five short conversations and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1 A In a bar.
  B At home.
  C In the office.
  D At a cinema.

2 A Jack Kilby is not very well-known.
  B Jack Kilby invented something great.
  C Jack Kilby is famous for his invention.
  D Jack Kilby did not win the Nobel Prize.

3 A Charlie Chaplin's films are too serious.
  B Charlie Chaplin's films are very creative.
  C Charlie Chaplin's films can't be understood easily.
  D Charlie Chaplin's films can't be compared with other films.

4 A The car.
  B The phone.
  C The computer.
  D The light bulb.

5 A Bob remembered all his lines.
  B Bob performed very naturally.
  C Bob should be proud of himself.
  D Bob should have performed better.

Long conversation

New words

Manchester /ˈmæntʃestə/ 曼彻斯特（英国城市）
setting /ˈsetɪŋ/ *n.*（戏剧、书、电影等的）背景

Listen to a long conversation and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1 A Read J. K. Rowling's first book.
  B Go to buy a new *Harry Potter* book.
  C Watch BBC news about J. K. Rowling.
  D Take her cousin to see a new *Harry Potter* movie.

2 A At a café.
  B On a train.
  C At a cinema.
  D In a bookstore.

3 A She won't write any more books.
  B She will write more magic stories.
  C She hasn't said anything about her future plans.
  D She said she would work on more serious subjects.

4 A J. K. Rowling's secret.
  B J. K. Rowling's writing plan.
  C A new book by J. K. Rowling.
  D An interview with J. K. Rowling.

Passage 1

New words

Stephen Glenn /'stiːvn ˌglen/ 斯蒂芬・格伦
spill /spɪl/ *v.*（意外地）使泼洒，使溢出
opportunity /ˌɒpə'tjuːnəti/ *n.* 机会

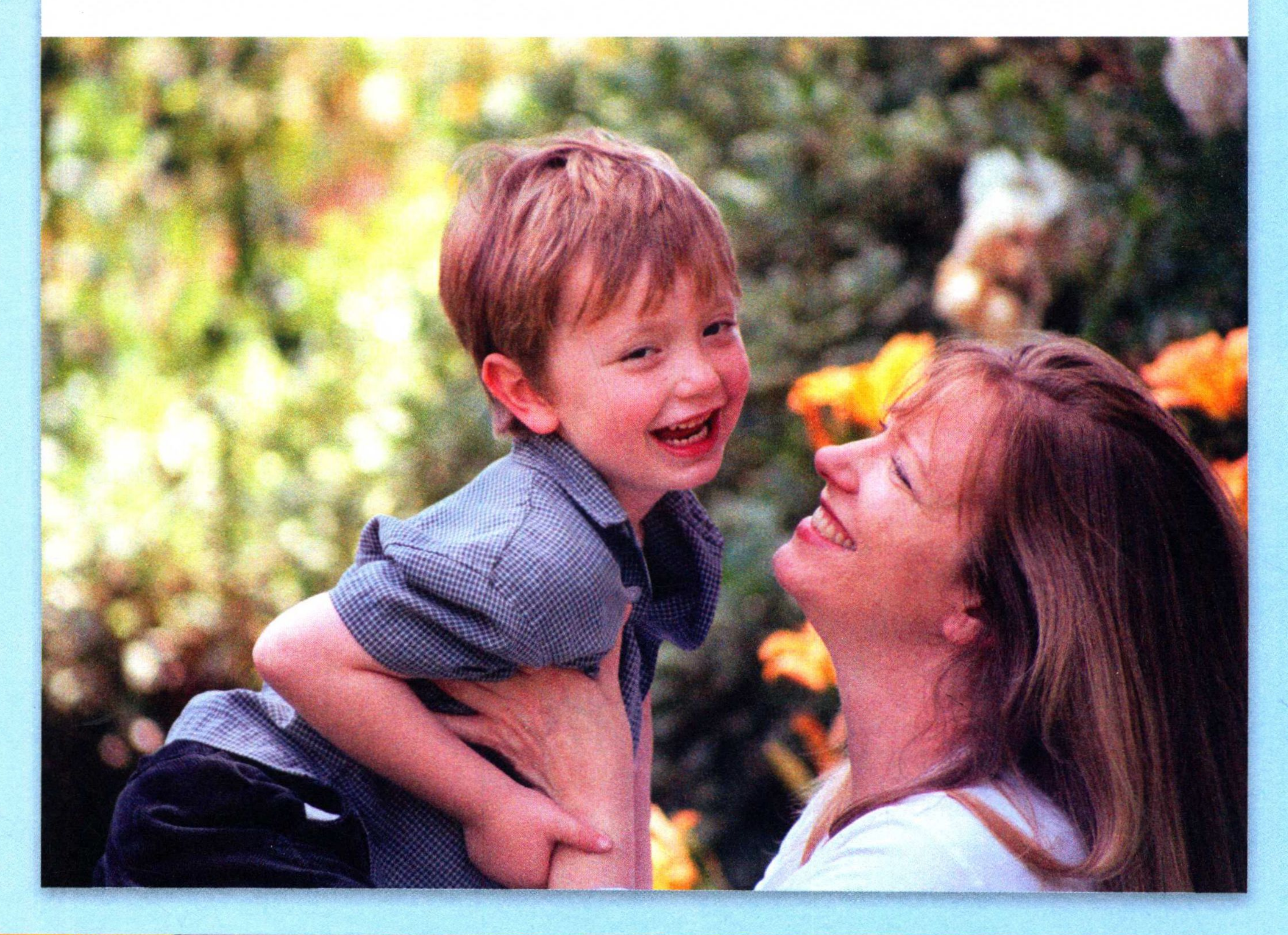
Listen to a short passage and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1 A He broke the milk bottle.
B He fell down on the floor.
C He made a mess inside the refrigerator.
D He spilled the milk over the kitchen floor.

2 A She gave him a long lecture.
B She shouted at him in anger.
C She enjoyed the wonderful mess.
D She cleaned up the mess with him.

3 A How to do an experiment.
B How to carry a milk bottle.
C How to clean up spilled milk.
D How to avoid making mistakes.

4 A Mistakes can become learning opportunities.
B Mistakes are just like scientific experiments.
C One should sometimes make mistakes.
D One should try to avoid making mistakes.



Passage 2

New words

issue /ˈɪʃuː/ *n.* （值得关注的）问题

Listen to a short passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, listen for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, fill in the blanks with the exact words you hear. When the passage is read for the third time, check what you have written.

There are so many changes when a person comes to college. Some of the new college students may have been to camps or 1) ___________ away from home before, but for some it's the 2) ___________ first time they've left home. That means having to make certain 3) ___________ that they've never really had to make before.

Besides some basic everyday activities, for example, eating and 4) ___________________, there are many more important matters, such as whom to become friends with. "And what happens if I don't do well on my first test? Does that mean I should change fields?" 5) ___________, there are just so many issues new college students have to face. It's really a jump from high school.

It's such a change when they don't have any parents around. They need to make 6) ___________ with their studies, and with their social lives. They need to learn how to act in the right way so that they can enjoy their social lives without 7) ___________ their studies.

This is very common to college students in the first year. It takes a little while for them to 8) __________________ their college life and learn to balance their studies and social lives. There are a lot of 9) ___________ for students to try new things. There are so many new ways to meet other people on campus. If they find out it's not working for them, they can 10) ___________ and try something else. They should just give it a go! That's the way everybody learns to grow up.



Wrapping up

Use the following self-assessment checklist to check what you have learned in this unit.

	OK	Needs work
I can talk about past events and their impacts on the present.	☐	☐
I can listen for specific information.	☐	☐
I can keep a conversation going by asking follow-up questions, giving extra information and making comments.	☐	☐
I can prepare questions for an interview and conduct the interview.	☐	☐



A break for fun

Learning objectives

- talk about various leisure activities
- identify words and expressions for describing people's appearance
- ask for and give recommendations
- describe an event

Opening up

1 Read the statements. Then underline the alternatives which are true for you or fill in the blanks according to your own experiences.

1 I go to the cinema about once a month / every two months / ___________.
2 I prefer romantic / action / ___________ films.
3 I prefer going to the cinema only by myself / with my friends.
4 I love pop / classical / ___________ music.
5 I love to participate in / seldom go to campus festivals of all kinds.
6 I often go to concerts / see plays / see operas / ___________.
7 I take photos every day / only at special events / on holiday.
8 My favorite subjects of photos are people / buildings / nature / ___________.

2 Work in pairs and compare your answers.



Listening to the world

Sharing

New words

Part 1

occasionally /ə'keɪʒn(ə)li/ *ad.* 偶尔；偶然

Part 2

Slumdog Millionaire /'slʌmdɒg ˌmɪljə'neə/ 《贫民窟的百万富翁》（电影名）
Australia /ɒ'streɪliə/ 《澳大利亚》（电影名）
Terminator /'tɜːmɪneɪtə/ 《终结者》系列（电影名）
John Wayne /'dʒɒn ˌweɪn/ 约翰 · 韦恩（美国演员）
Charlton Heston /ˌtʃɑːltən 'hestən/ 查尔顿 · 赫斯顿（美国演员）
adventurous /əd'ventʃ(ə)rəs/ *a.* 新奇刺激的；惊险的
The Proposal /ðə prə'pəʊzl/ 《假结婚》（电影名）
Sweeney Todd /ˌswiːni 'tɒd/ 《理发师陶德》（电影名）
Johnny Depp /'dʒɒni ˌdep/ 约翰尼 · 德普（美国演员）
Helena Bonham Carter /ˌhelɪnə bɒnəm 'kɑːtə/ 海伦娜 · 博纳姆 · 卡特（英国演员）
The Graduate /ðə 'grædʒuət/ 《毕业生》（电影名）
coming of age *n.* 成年
Golden Eye 《黄金眼》（电影名）
James Bond /ˌdʒeɪmz 'bɒnd/ 詹姆斯 · 邦德（007 系列电影男主角）

Culture notes

***Slumdog Millionaire*:** a 2008 British film about an 18-year-old boy who wins the jackpot（头奖）on the Indian version of *Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?* – a TV game show with the maximum cash prize being one million pounds. The boy is suddenly arrested because he is thought to be cheating and is forced to tell the story of his past.

***The Proposal*:** an American romantic comedy film. In the film, Margaret, a Canadian immigrant, is an executive editor-in-chief of a publishing company. To solve her visa problem, she forces her assistant Andrew to act as her husband temporarily. While they spend the weekend with Andrew's parents in order to make them believe they are a couple, they start to fall in love.

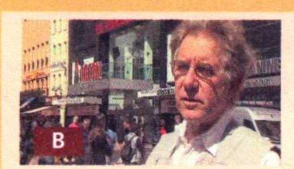
***The Graduate*:** a 1967 American comedy film. The film tells the story of Benjamin Braddock, a recent university graduate with no well-defined aim in life. *The Graduate* was selected for preservation in the US National Film Registry（美国国会图书馆收藏电影目录）as being "culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant".

1 Watch a podcast from the beginning to the end for its general idea.

2 *How often do they go to the cinema?* Look at the people below and read the statements. Then watch Part 1 of the podcast and fill in the blanks.



I like going to the cinema a lot, but probably only get there about 1) _____ _______________.



2) ____________________. But I do go occasionally.



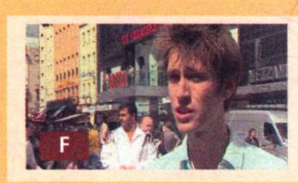
I go to the cinema, probably 3) ____________ ________ a month.



I go to the cinema about 4) ____________________ during the summertime ...



I go, normally, probably 5) ____________________ or two months, but it depends on the film.



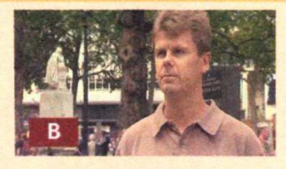
I go to the cinema about once 6) ______________ ____________.

Now watch again and check your answers.

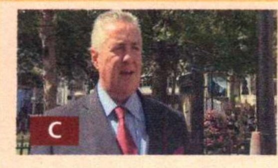
3 *What kinds of films do they like?* Look at the people below and read the statements. Then watch Part 2 of the podcast and fill in the blanks.



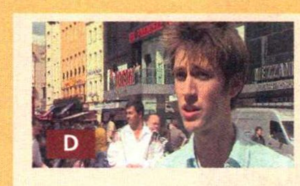
I always like 1) ________ comedies. *Slumdog Millionaire* was a 2) __________ movie.



... probably 3) _________, er, the new *Terminator* movie. Er, that's once again filled with 4) ____________. Very exciting.



I like old films. I ... I've a complete 5) ____________ of John Wayne and Charlton Heston ... And musicals, anything that's quite happy or adventurous, that takes me away from 6) ______ ______. Those are the ones I watch.



It's a James Bond film and I think the action 7) ____________ are just absolutely 8) __________ in it.

Now watch again and check your answers.

4 *Who are their favorite actors?* Read the list of famous actors / actresses below and what the people say about them. Then watch Part 3 of the podcast and match actors / actresses 1-4 to the people's comments a-d.

Favorite actors / actresses

____ 1 Daniel Craig
____ 2 Angelina Jolie
____ 3 Johnny Depp
____ 4 Brad Pitt

Comments on the actors / actresses

a funny and lively
b very good-looking and talented
c very good at showing emotions
d very beautiful and playing lots of different roles in films

Now watch again and check your answers.

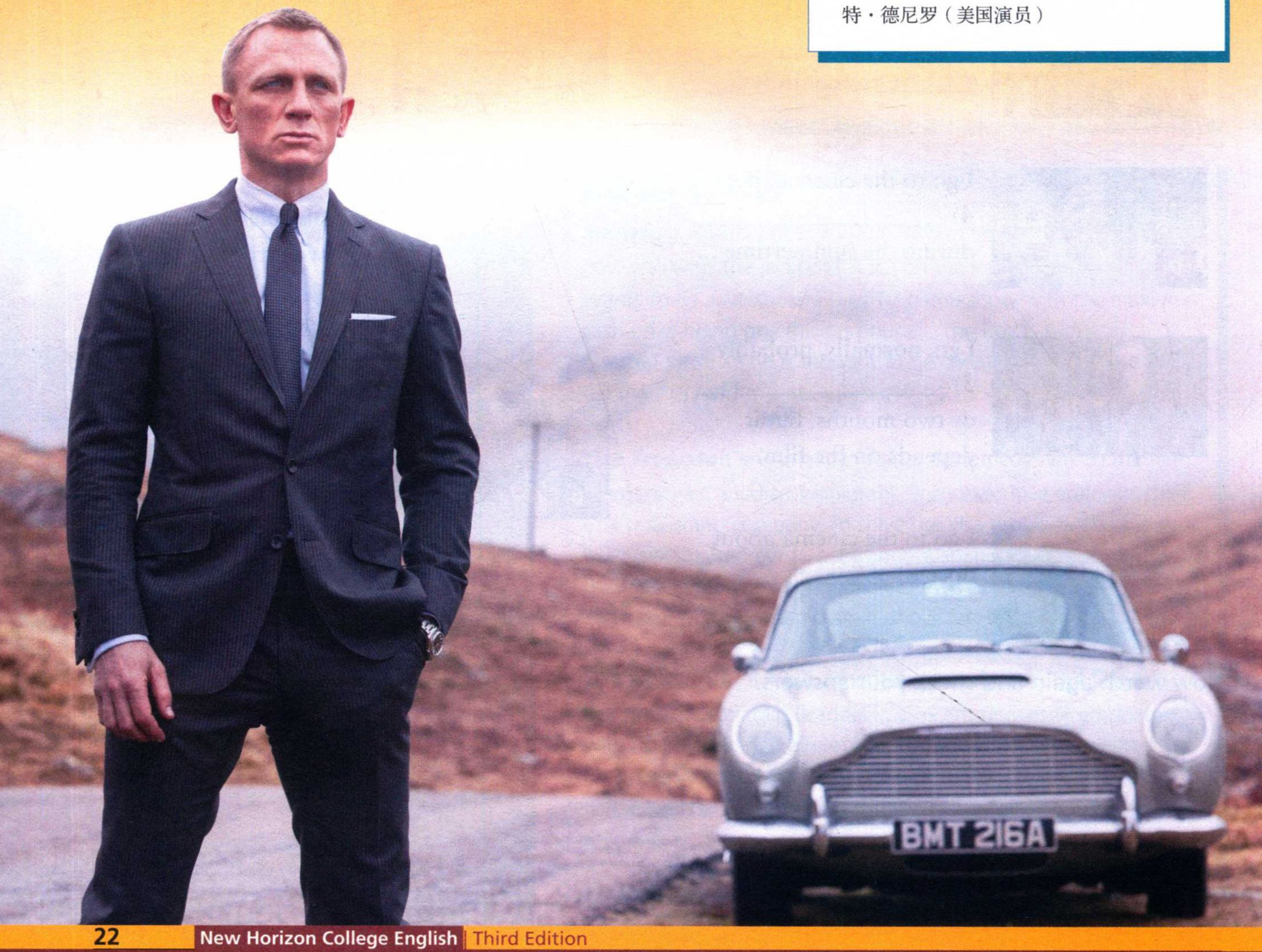
5 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1 What is your favorite film? Why?
2 Which do you prefer, watching DVD movies at home or going to the cinema? Why?
3 Who are your favorite actors and actresses? Why do you like them?

New words

Part 3

Daniel Craig /ˈdænjəl ˌkreɪɡ/ 丹尼尔·克雷格（英国演员）
emotion /ɪˈməʊʃn/ *n.* 情绪；情感；感情
Angelina Jolie /ˌændʒɪliːnə ˈdʒəʊliː/ 安吉丽娜·朱莉（美国演员）
Brad Pitt /ˌbræd ˈpɪt/ 布拉德·皮特（美国演员）
Robert De Niro /ˈrɒbət də ˌniːrəʊ/ 罗伯特·德尼罗（美国演员）



Listening

BEFORE ▶ you listen

New words

Dan Taylor /ˌdæn ˈteɪlə/ 丹·泰勒
blonde /blɒnd/ *a.*（头发）浅黄色的，金黄色的
n. 金发女郎
masculine /ˈmæskjʊlɪn/ *a.* 男性的

1 Listen to Part 1 of a radio program. Is the program about film stars, ideas of fashion or ideas of beauty?

2 Read the information below. Then listen to Part 1 again and underline the words you hear.

Do men today really like women with **blonde** / **black** hair and **brown** / **blue** eyes? And do women like the James Bond look – tall, **grey** / **dark** and very **masculine** / **feminine**（女子气的）, or do they like something different now?

LISTENING SKILLS

Identifying words and expressions for describing people's appearance

The listening skill in this unit is identifying words for describing people's appearance. It is important because a good command of these words can make it easier to understand what people say when describing other people's appearance. The following are several categories of words and expressions used to describe different aspects of a person's appearance:

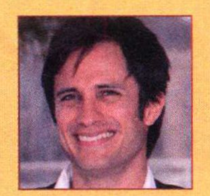
- general appearance, e.g. *pretty, cute, handsome, plain-looking, good-looking, beautiful*
- build（身材）(the size or shape), e.g. *tall, short, overweight, underweight, fat, robust, thin, skinny, slim, slender*
- hair or beard, especially about colors / length / styles / shapes, e.g. *long / short hair, curly / straight / wavy hair, bald, grey / white beard*
- eyes, especially about colors or shapes, e.g. *blue / brown eyes, round / almond-shaped*（杏眼）*eyes, big / small eyes*
- age, e.g. *little, teenager, young, old, middle-aged, elderly, in his / her* (early / late) *20s*

Now you are going to listen to a radio program where people talk about what they like about the appearance of some film stars. You will hear different categories of words and expressions for describing people's appearance.

WHILE ▶ you listen

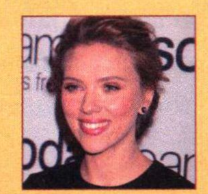
3 Listen to Part 2 of the radio program. Then match the people to the film stars they like.

Woman 1

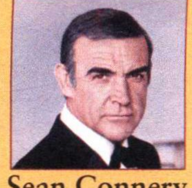


Gael Garcia Bernal

Woman 2



Scarlett Johansson



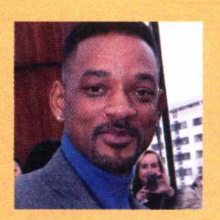
Sean Connery

Man 1



Judi Dench

Man 2



Will Smith

Now listen again and check your answers.

New words

Sean Connery /ˌʃɔːn ˈkɒnəri/ 肖恩·康纳利（英国演员）
Gael Garcia Bernal /gaɪl gɑːˈsiːə bɜːˌnɑːl/ 盖尔·加西亚·伯纳尔（墨西哥演员）
Mexican /ˈmeksɪkən/ *a.* 墨西哥的
personality /ˌpɜːsəˈnæləti/ *n.* 个性；性格
Will Smith /ˈwɪl ˌsmɪθ/ 威尔·史密斯（美国演员）
survey /ˈsɜːveɪ/ *n.* 调查
Judi Dench /ˌdʒuːdi ˈdentʃ/ 朱迪·邓奇（英国演员）
Scarlett Johansson /ˈskɑːlɪt jɒˌhænsn/ 斯嘉丽·约翰逊（美国演员）

Culture notes

Sean Connery: a Scottish actor who has won an Academy Award, and two BAFTA (British Academy of Film and Television Arts) Awards. He is best-known for playing James Bond in seven Bond films.

Will Smith: an American actor, producer and rapper（说唱歌手）. He has enjoyed success in television, film and music. He is famous for acting in the film *The Pursuit of Happyness* as a bright and talented salesman who struggles with homelessness and finally achieves success. Note the unusual spelling of the film's title comes from graffiti（涂鸦）on a wall that Chris Gardner (Will Smith) sees near the beginning of the film.

Judi Dench: an English film, stage and television actress. She has played as M, James Bond's boss, in several James Bond films. Dench has received many award nominations for her acting.

Scarlett Johansson: an American actress, model and singer. She was nominated for the Film Independent Spirit Award（电影独立精神奖）for Best Actress for her performance in *Manny & Lo* and she also won a BAFTA Award for Best Actress in a Leading Role.



4 Read the table. Then listen to Part 2 of the radio program again and complete the table with what the people like about the appearance of some film stars or their family members.

Speakers	Height / Build	Hair / Beard	Eyes	Other aspects
Woman 1	1) ________	with a beard	/	2) ________
Woman 2	/	3) ________	4) ________	feminine face / good-looking / nice smile
Woman 3	/	5) ________	/	good-looking
Man 1	/	/	6) ________	lovely / beautiful clothes / kind and intelligent
Man 2	7) ________	8) ________	blue	9) ________

Now listen again and check your answers.

AFTER ▶ you listen

5 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1 What is your personal preference about people's appearance? What is your idea of beauty?
2 Do you think ideas of beauty in China are changing? Why?
3 Is it wise to judge a person by his / her appearance? How do you understand the proverb "Never judge a book by its cover"?

Viewing

BEFORE ▶ you view

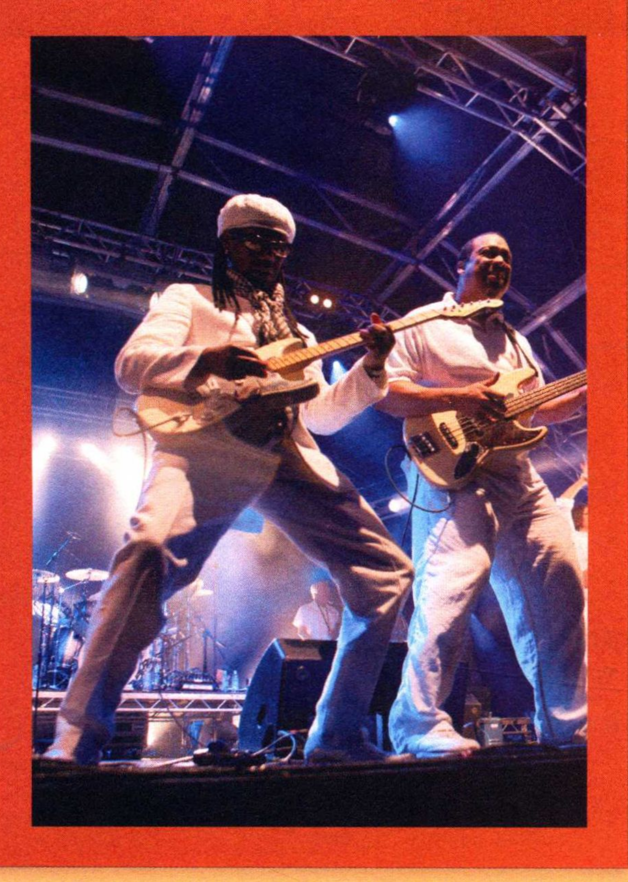
1 Read the program information below and answer the questions.

1 What is Bestival?
2 When and where is it held?
3 What do you think people do at Bestival?

BBC

Inside Out: Festival Highlights

Inside Out is a TV series that looks at surprising stories from well-known places around England. In this program the presenter goes to Bestival, a music festival which takes place in the Isle of Wight every September. He finds out what types of people go to the festival, what they do when they are there and why they go.



WHILE ▶ you view

New words

Bestival /'bestəvl/ *n.* 英国音乐节名
highlight /'haɪˌlaɪt/ *n.* 最精彩（或最难忘、最有趣）的部分
presenter /prɪ'zentə/ *n.*（电视或广播节目的）主持人
the Isle of Wight /ði 'aɪl əv ˌwaɪt/ 怀特岛（英格兰岛屿）
tent /tent/ *n.* 帐篷

2 *Why do people come to the festival?* Read the statements. Then watch the video clip and check (✔) the reasons mentioned.

☐ 1 Everybody can have a chance to perform there.
☐ 2 People can be away from their normal jobs.
☐ 3 People can buy music CDs.
☐ 4 Festivals are playgrounds for grown-ups.
☐ 5 People can meet famous bands and singers.
☐ 6 Young people and old people can mix together.

Now watch again and check your answers.

3 Read the statements. Then watch the video clip again and fill in the blanks.

1 It's like opening your back door, going down to the end of your __________, getting in your shed with your ________________, and then calling it a holiday.
2 People will respect each other and have ... um ... sort of some of those old-fashioned ________________, but actually values that everyone really __________.
3 So, if there's one answer to the question, why are you here? One thing that everyone talks about is this: ________________.

Now watch again and check your answers.



Culture notes

Bestival: a music festival held yearly in late summer since 2004, in a small country park called Robin Hill on the Isle of Wight, England. Since then, attendance of the festival has been increasing. Besides music, the festival is also heavily involved in supporting social, political and environmental causes. For example, Bestival has been aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

AFTER ▶ you view

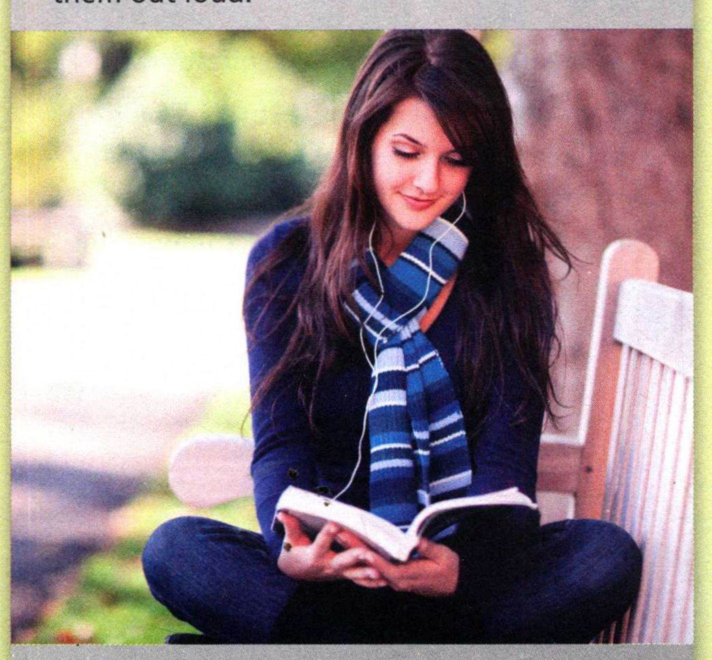
4 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1 What do you think about Bestival? Would you like to go to a festival like Bestival? Why or why not?
2 Of all the festivals held on your campus or in your city, which one do you like most? Why?

Speaking for communication

Imitation

Listen to the following statements and read them out loud.



1 I like going to the cinema a lot, but probably only get there about once a month. (Sharing)

2 I saw *The Proposal* not too long ago and I really liked it. It was really interesting; it was a really funny, romantic comedy. (Sharing)

3 What? No, not at all! Beauty comes in all shapes and sizes and ages. (Listening)

4 Well, I suppose it gives everybody a chance just to be themselves, and just to be free and be away from their normal jobs. (Viewing)

5 This really is a festival for all the community, young and old mixing together. (Viewing)

Role-play

New words

French Kiss 《情定巴黎》（电影名）

Meg Ryan /ˌmeg ˈraɪən/ 梅格・瑞恩（美国演员）

Kevin Kline /ˈkevɪn ˌklaɪn/ 凯文・克莱恩（美国演员）

Speed 《生死时速》（电影名）

Sandra Bullock /ˌsændrə ˈbʊlək/ 桑德拉・布洛克（美国演员）

Keanu Reeves /kiːˈɑːnuː ˌriːvz/ 基努・里维斯（加拿大籍好莱坞演员）

Juliette Binoche /dʒuːlɪˌet bɪˈnɔːʃ/ 朱丽叶・比诺什（法国演员）

Chocolat /ˌʃɒkɒˈlɑː/（法语）《浓情巧克力》（电影名）

Culture notes

***French Kiss*:** a 1995 American romantic comedy film. In the film, a woman flies to France to deal with her cheating fiancé, but she gets into trouble when a charming bad guy seated next to her uses her for smuggling（走私）a stolen diamond necklace.

***Speed*:** a 1994 American action film. A police officer, Jack Traven, becomes the focus of a bomber, Howard Payne. Payne sets up a bomb on a city bus that Traven boards and the bus must keep moving above 50 miles per hour, or the bomb will explode.

***Chocolat*:** a 2000 romance film based on the novel of the same name. *Chocolat* tells the story of a young mother and her daughter who open a small chocolate store in a small French village. Their chocolate quickly begins to change the lives of the townspeople.

1 Listen to Conversation 1 and fill in the blanks.

W: OK … What do you 1) ________________ watching?

M: Hmm. I ... I don't know really. 2) ________________ ________________?

W: Um … Well, 3) ________________ *French Kiss*? Do you know it?

M: No, I don't think so. 4) ______________?

W: Well, it's a romantic comedy. It's about an American woman. She goes to France and meets a French guy and … they fall in love. It's quite old, but it's really funny.

M: Um, sounds OK, I suppose. 5) ________________?

W: Meg Ryan and Kevin Kline.

M: Oh, I like Meg Ryan. Mm. 6) ________________ I'd like it?

W: Yeah, I think so. You like comedies, don't you? And it's very funny.

M: Yeah, OK. 7) ________________ get it then?

W: Great. Excuse me. Can we have this one, please?

2 Read the statements. Then listen to Conversation 2 and check (✓) the ones you hear.

- ☐ **1** What was the last DVD you saw?
- ☐ **2** What DVD movie would you recommend?
- ☐ **3** It's wonderful!
- ☐ **4** Do you think I'd like it?
- ☐ **5** Well, do you like action films?
- ☐ **6** How about comedies?
- ☐ **7** I don't think you'd like it.
- ☐ **8** I think you'd like that French film.
- ☐ **9** Now that is a good recommendation.
- ☐ **10** Have you got the DVD?

SPEAKING SKILLS

Asking for and giving recommendations

The speaking skill in this unit is asking for and giving recommendations. There are mainly three ways to ask for recommendations:

- Ask directly with *wh-* questions, that is, questions starting with *what, who, where, when, which*, and *how*.
- Ask by starting your question with *Do you think …?* or *Could you …?*.
- Make statements about your hope or wish. For example, *I'm wondering …*

These three ways are different in terms of directness, with the first way being more direct and the other two ways less direct. Notice that the more indirectly you speak, the more polite you may sound.

The following are some expressions and examples for asking for and giving recommendations.

Expressions for asking for recommendations	Examples
• What / Which / Where / Whom do you recommend / suggest …? • What / Where / Which / Whom do you think / suggest we should …? • Could you recommend …? • I'm hoping that / I'm wondering if you could recommend / suggest / tell …	• What film do you recommend? • Where do you suggest going? • Which hotel do you think we should stay in when we are in Xi'an? • Could you recommend a book for me to read this summer? • I'm wondering if you could tell me who is the most popular mathematics professor for freshmen.

Expressions for giving recommendations	Examples
• I'd recommend / suggest ... • I think you should ... • How / What about …? • Do you know / like …? • If you prefer …, I think you'd like …	• I'd recommend Cambridge University for you. • I think you should visit Hainan Island in winter since it's much warmer there. • How about the Garden Hotel? It's my first choice when I stay in the city. • Do you like novels? • If you prefer experienced professors, I think you'd like Professor Brown.

3 Read the flowchart and fill in the blanks. Then work in pairs and practice it with your partner.

I'd like to watch a DVD this weekend. What 1) ______________________?

2) ______________ *Rush Hour 3*?

3) ______________________?

It is an action comedy film. It's about an inspector and a police detective taking adventures to complete some important tasks.

4) ______________________?

Jackie Chan plays Inspector Lee, and Chris Tucker acts as police detective James Carter.

5) ______________________?

Well, do you like action films?

Not really. I prefer romantic films.

Well, 6) ________________ romantic films, then 7) ____________________ *The Proposal*. Sandra Bullock is the starring actress.

Sandra Bullock! She is my favorite actress. I think I'll watch this one. 8) __________ __________.

4 Work in pairs and role-play the following situations. Use the skills for asking for and giving recommendations.

Situation 1

Finding a place for a birthday dinner

A You plan to invite your friends to dinner for your birthday.

1 Ask Student B to recommend a place to go.

2 You are not very satisfied with the recommendation. Ask for another one.

3 Accept the second recommendation.

B Student A is asking you to recommend a place for his / her birthday dinner.

1 Recommend to Student A a place to go.

2 Recommend another place if Student A is not satisfied with your first recommendation.

Situation 2

Looking for a part-time job on campus

A You plan to find a part-time job on campus.

1 Ask Student B to recommend a job for you.

2 You don't like the first recommended job. Ask for another recommendation.

3 Accept the new recommendation.

B Student A is asking you what part-time job he / she should do.

1 Recommend to Student A a job on campus.

2 Recommend another one if Student A doesn't like the first job you have recommended.

Group discussion Describing an event

New words

live /laɪv/ *a.*（电视或广播节目）现场直播的

Get ideas

1 Listen to a woman talking about an event she went to recently and answer the following questions.

1 What was the event?
2 When and where was it?
3 Whom did she go with?
4 What did they do in the afternoon?
5 What did she think of the event?

2 Read the key expressions below. Then listen to the talk again and underline the ones you hear.

1 Last week / Recently I went to …
2 It was in / near City Park.
3 I / We went because …
4 It was a free concert / an expensive meal.
5 It was great / fantastic / terrible.
6 I really liked / really enjoyed / didn't really like / hated the concert because …



Discuss and organize ideas

3 Work in groups of four. Share briefly with your group members a recent event you went to, e.g. a festival, a concert, a sports event, an exhibition, a play, a party, or a film.

4 Decide on one event your group would like to share with other classmates.

5 Prepare for your talk. Take notes on the event and use the questions below as clues.

- What was the event?
- When and where was it?
- Why did you go there?
- What did you do or see?
- What did you think of it?

Present ideas

6 Present the event to the class. Before you begin, refer to the checklist below to see if you are ready.

Checklist
☐ Provide enough details about the event.
☐ Describe the event in an attractive way.
☐ Use correct pronunciation.
☐ Use eye contact and proper tone of voice when describing the event.

7 Vote for the most interesting event.

Further practice in listening

Short conversations

Listen to five short conversations and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1 A He was taking care of someone.
  B He had planned to do something else.
  C He was expecting someone to call him.
  D He had to handle something unexpected.

2 A Performing in the play *Hamlet*.
  B Writing a term paper on *Hamlet*.
  C Making a presentation on *Hamlet*.
  D Discussing *Hamlet* with her professor.

3 A He doesn't want to learn to play music.
  B He doesn't have time to listen to music.
  C He doesn't know how to appreciate music.
  D He doesn't know which type of music he likes.

4 A Their different college lives.
  B Their different study methods.
  C The man's spare time activities.
  D The woman's plan after graduation.

5 A He is glad that the woman has read the notice.
  B He is surprised that the woman never goes to parties.
  C He thinks it is ridiculous that the woman is studying so hard.
  D He thinks the scholarship is the result of the woman's hard work.

Long conversation

New words

surf /sɜːf/ *v.* 冲浪

Listen to a long conversation and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1 A Because he likes the sunny weather.
  B Because he wants to challenge himself.
  C Because it can help solve his sleeping problem.
  D Because it can help him forget all his troubles.

2 A To go sailing.
  B To go surfing.
  C To go to the beach.
  D To go to her nephew's.

3 A Going to visit relatives.
  B Enjoying the warm sun on the beach.
  C Building sand castles with her niece and nephew.
  D Playing in the sand and jumping in the waves.

4 A Surfing in the sea.
  B Collecting seashells.
  C Building sand castles.
  D Jumping in the waves.

Passage 1

Listen to a short passage and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1 A 89 percent.
  B 84 percent.
  C 76 percent.
  D 71 percent.

2 A People aged 16 to 24.
  B People aged 25 to 34.
  C People aged 16 and over.
  D People aged 55 and over.

3 A People aged 16 to 24 preferred listening to music most.
  B It was getting more and more popular among the British people.
  C It was the third most popular activity among people aged 55 and over.
  D People aged 25 to 34 listened to music more often than those aged 16 to 24.

4 A Older people go out to pubs more often.
  B Younger people go to the cinema less frequently.
  C Older people spend more time reading and gardening.
  D Younger people spend less time visiting friends and family.



Passage 2

Listen to a short passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, listen for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, fill in the blanks with the exact words you hear. When the passage is read for the third time, check what you have written.

People joke that no one in Los Angeles reads; everyone watches TV, rents videos, or goes to the movies. The most popular reading materials are 1) ___________ books, movie magazines, and TV guides. City libraries have only 10 percent of the 2) ___________ that car washes have. But how do you explain this? A yearly book festival in west Los Angeles is 3) ___________ "sold out" year after year. People wait half an hour for a parking space to become 4) ___________.

This outdoor festival, supported by a newspaper, takes place every April for one weekend. This year, about 70,000 people 5) __________________ the festival on Saturday and 75,000 on Sunday. The festival 6) ___________ 280 exhibitors. There were about 90 talks given by authors, with an 7) ___________ question-and-answer period following each talk. A food court sold all kinds of local foods, from hot dogs to ice drinks. Except for a $7 parking fee, the festival was 8) __________________. Even so, some people take their own sandwiches and drinks to avoid the high prices of the food court.

The idea for holding the festival in Los Angles was 9) __________________ years ago, but nobody knew if it would succeed. Although book festivals were already popular in other US cities, would people in this city 10) ___________ one? "Fortunately, they do," said one of the festival founders.



Wrapping up

Use the following self-assessment checklist to check what you have learned in this unit.

	OK	Needs work
I can talk about leisure activities.	☐	☐
I can identify words and expressions for describing people's appearance in listening.	☐	☐
I can use proper expressions to ask for and give recommendations.	☐	☐
I can describe a past event in an organized and attractive way.	☐	☐



Life moments

Learning objectives

- talk about unusual experiences
- listen for time-order signal words and expressions
- make phone calls
- make a radio program on unusual experiences

Opening up

1 The following is a list of survey questions about people's special experiences. Read the questions and add three more questions to the list.

1 Have you ever traveled abroad?
2 Have you ever slept in a tent in the woods?
3 Have you ever met a movie star?
4 ________________________?
5 ________________________?
6 ________________________?

2 Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer the questions above. Who has done more of the things you and your partner have mentioned? You may use the following pattern:

A: Have you ever been to an art festival?
B: Yes, I have. / No, I haven't, but I'd like to go to one. / No, I haven't and I don't feel like going.



Listening to the world

Sharing

1 Watch a podcast from the beginning to the end for its general idea.

2 Read the questions. Then watch Part 1 of the podcast and answer the questions.

VIDEO PODCAST





1 Why does Finn love living in London?
2 What specific reasons does he give?
3 What question does he ask people to answer?

Now watch again and check your answers.

3 *How do they feel about London?* Look at the people on the right and read the statements. Then watch Part 2 of the podcast and match the statements 1-8 to the people A-H.

____ 1 I love London. I actually lived here for 14 years.

____ 2 There's (There're) too many people; it's too big a city; um ... it doesn't have any real heart.

____ 3 I like London because of its huge diversity of people, and huge diversity of things to do and places to see.

____ 4 It's so exciting; there's so much to do and see in London. I think it's one of my favorite cities.

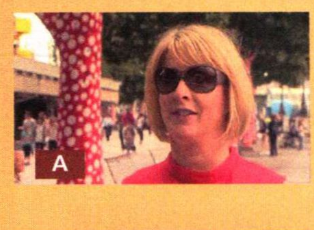
____ 5 I do like London. I really like the old architecture and the history that they have here.

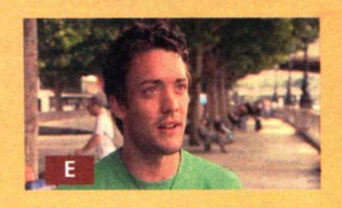
____ 6 I wouldn't like to live in London, but to visit, it's an absolutely tremendous place.

____ 7 Living in Australia at the moment, comparing it to London, I find the people to be more humorous and lively. There seems to be more going on.

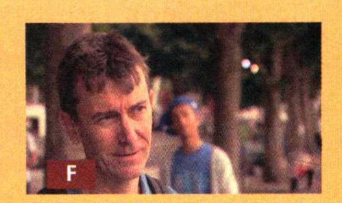
____ 8 Absolutely love London. One of the best places, I think, anyone can live. There's just so much happening.

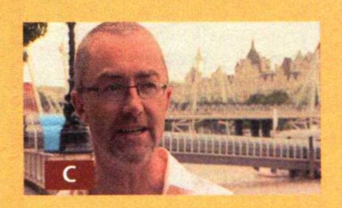
Now watch again and check your answers.

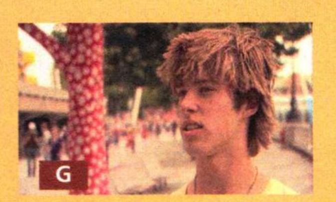

A


E


B

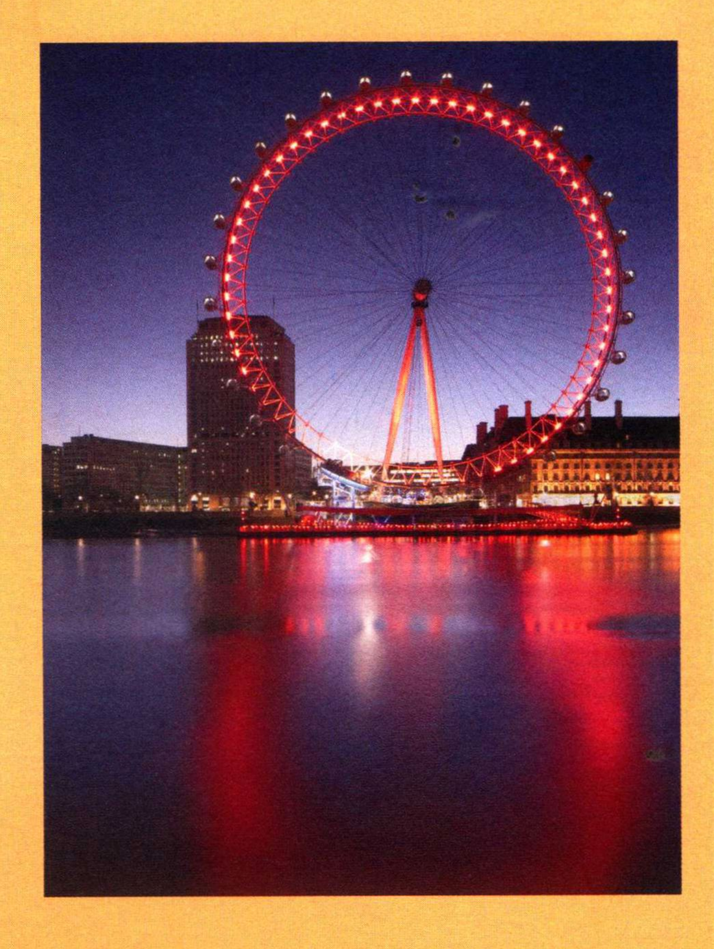

F


C


G


D


H



New words

Part 2

diversity /daɪ'vɜːsəti/ *n.* 多样性

multiculturalism /ˌmʌlti'kʌltʃərəˌlɪz(ə)m/ *n.* 多元文化

absolutely /ˌæbsə'luːtli/ *ad.* 完完全全地

... and stuff /ənd 'stʌf/ (*spoken*) ……等等

the South Bank 泰晤士河南岸（伦敦）

tremendous /trə'mendəs/ *a.* 极好的

architecture /'ɑːkɪˌtektʃə/ *n.* 建筑风格；建筑方式

Culture notes

Waiting for Godot: an absurdist play (荒诞剧) in which two characters wait for the arrival of someone named Godot, who never shows up. It was voted one of the most significant plays of the 20th century in the English language.

Tate Modern: a modern art gallery in London. It holds the national collection of British art from 1500 to the present day and international modern and contemporary art. Visitors can see amazing works there for free by world famous artists such as Picasso (毕加索).

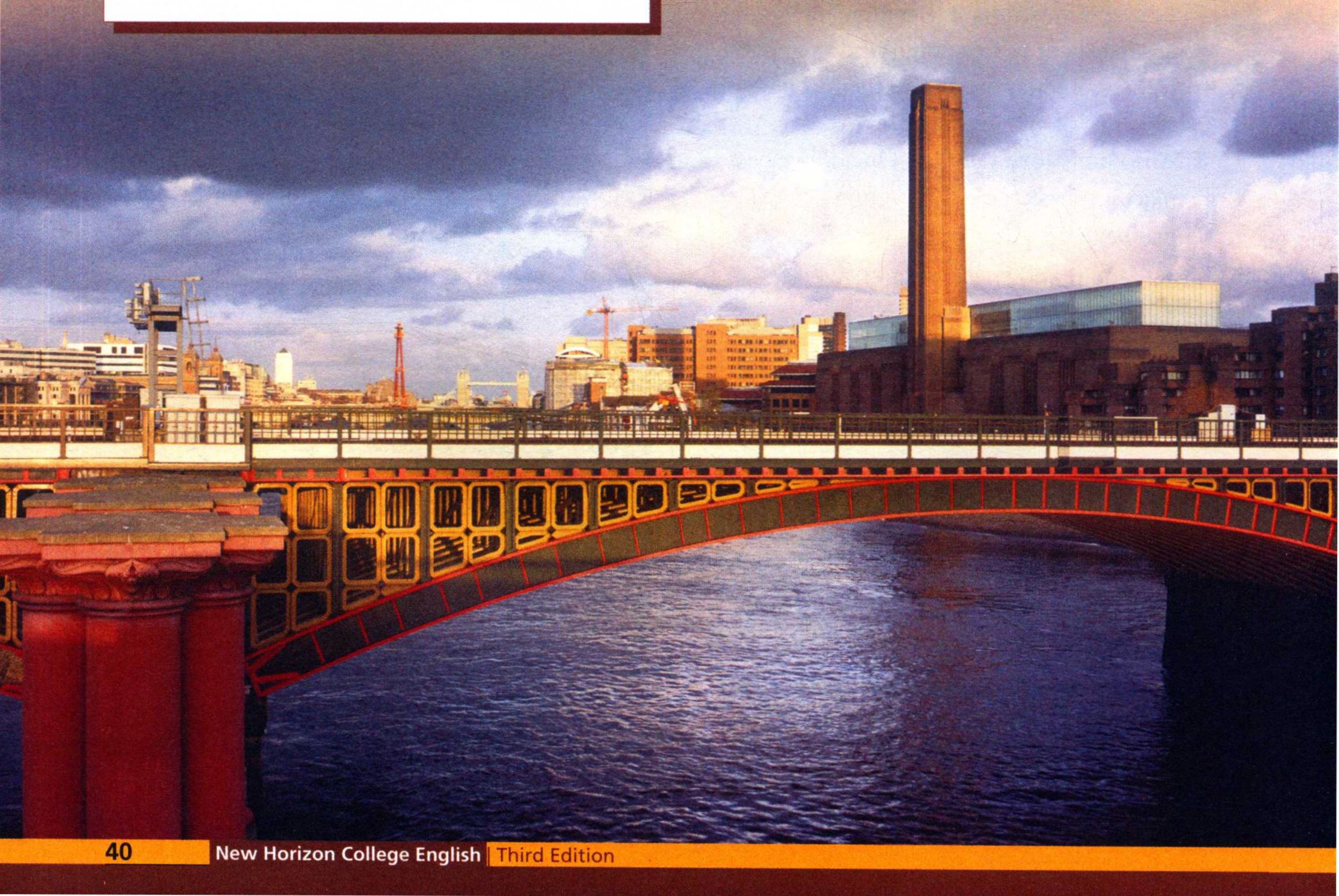
Hyde Park: one of the largest parks in central London and one of the Royal Parks of London. It is famous for its Speakers' Corner (演讲角), where it has been a focus for free speech and debate.

Wimbledon: the oldest tennis tournament (锦标赛) in the world. It has been held in Wimbledon, London since 1877. It is one of the four tournaments that make up the Grand Slam of tennis (大满贯网球赛) and the only one still played on natural grass.

New words

Part 3

Oasis /əʊ'eɪsɪs/ 绿洲乐队（乐队名）
the Roundhouse /ðə 'raʊnd,haʊs/ 圆屋剧场（伦敦）
pass *n.* 通行证；出入证
Waiting for Godot /,weɪtɪŋ fɔː gə'dəʊ/ 《等待戈多》（荒诞剧名）
the National (Theatre) 英国国家剧院
Hampton Court /'hæmptən ,kɔːt/ 汉普顿宫（伦敦）
King Henry VIII 亨利八世国王
Tate Modern /'teɪt ,mɒd(ə)n/ 泰特现代美术馆（伦敦）
boundary /'baʊnd(ə)ri/ *n.* 界限；范围
display /dɪ'spleɪ/ *n.* 展览；陈列
traditional /trə'dɪʃn(ə)l/ *a.* 传统的
gig /gɪg/ *n.*（尤指爵士或流行音乐的）演奏会，演唱会
Hyde Park /,haɪd 'pɑːk/ 海德公园（伦敦）
Wembley /'wembli/ 温布利球场
Brixton /'brɪkstn/ 布里克斯顿（伦敦）
Brockwell Park /'brɒkwel ,pɑːk/ 布罗克韦尔公园（伦敦）
Wimbledon /'wɪmbldən/ 温布尔登网球公开赛
Andy Murray /,ændi 'mɜːri/ 安迪·穆雷（英国网球运动员）



4 *What's the most exciting thing they've done in London?* Look at the people below and read the statements. Then watch Part 3 of the podcast and fill in the blanks.

A The most 1) ____________ thing I've done in London recently is to see Oasis live. I went to the Roundhouse and it was the most 2) ____________________. It was free, so we ended up having nice passes, so we were close to the band and it was 3) ____________. It's the best thing I think I've seen in a long time.

B I've been to 4) ____________________ quite a lot in London. I went to see *Waiting for Godot* at the National.

C I ... I think Tate Modern is 5) ____________________ I've been to, you know, because it's ... it's 6) ____________ every time ... Um, you know, they really push the boundaries of, you know, the displays, 7) ____________________ a lot of the traditional museums and art galleries in London.

D The most exciting thing I've done in London? Um, I've watched England 8) ____________________ at Wembley – that was quite exciting.

E I've done a lot of 9) ____________________. I've had a lot of good experiences here but probably 10) ____________________ was when I went to Wimbledon this year. Um ... I got to watch ... I got to watch Andy Murray on Center Court. I managed to get 11) ____________ to that. And it was just a really good atmosphere and it was a good example of, sort of, British 12) ____________________.

Now watch again and check your answers.

5 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1 Which city did you visit recently? What was the most exciting thing you did there?
2 Have you ever been to London? If yes, how did you like it? If no, what would you like to see if you go there?

Listening

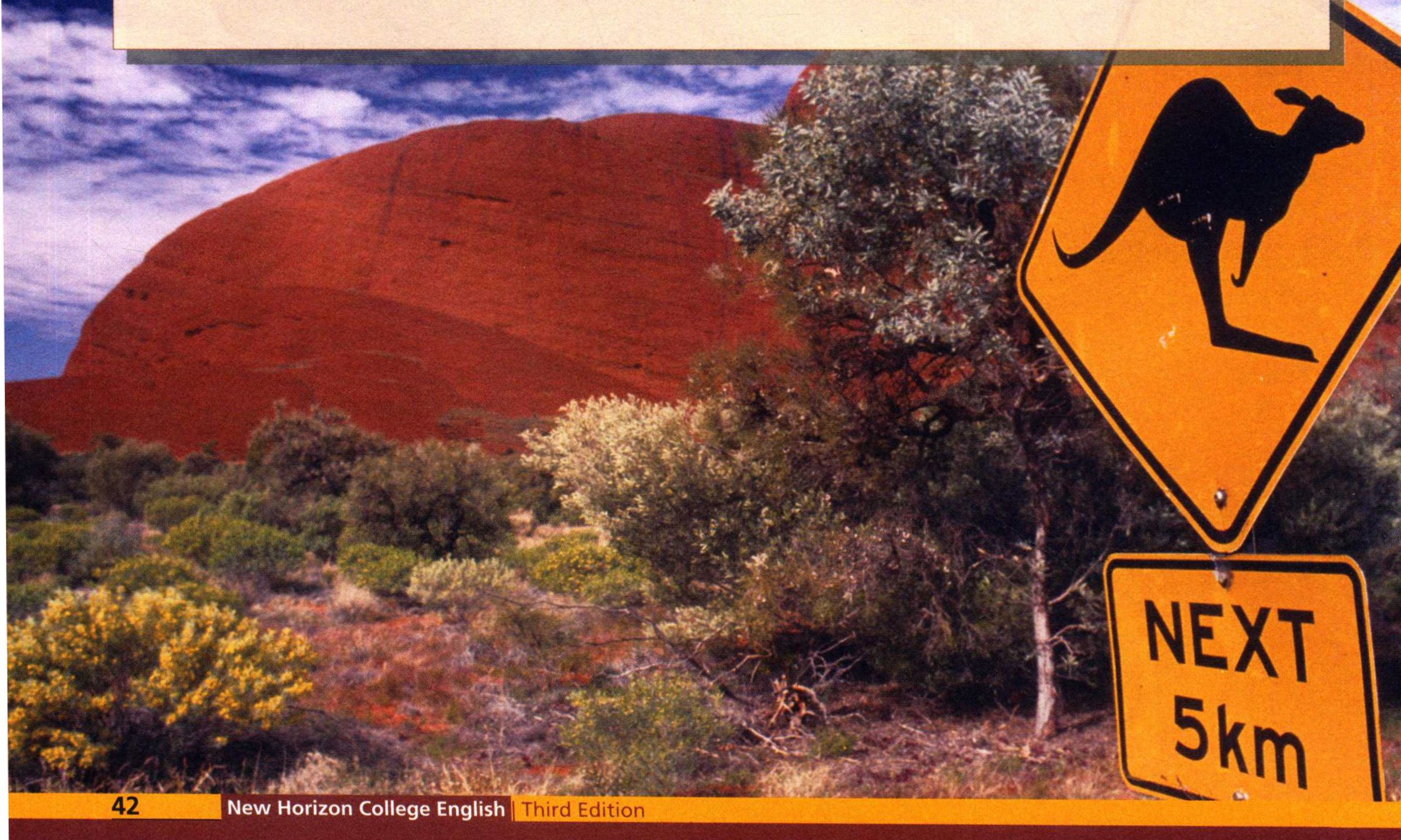
LISTENING SKILLS

Listening for time-order signal words and expressions

Speakers often need to use signal words and expressions when they present information in time order, especially when they tell a story and give directions or instructions. When listeners pay attention to the words and expressions that signal sequence, it helps them understand how different facts or details about a certain topic are related. The commonly-used time-order signal words and expressions are as follows: *first, second, third, then, next, later, finally, meanwhile, first of all, when, while, before, after, until, during, soon after, right after, as soon as, at the beginning, in the end.*

For example:

- *At the beginning, they worked hard on designing a new model. But in the end, they had to give it up as it was not practical.*
- *I usually get up at seven o'clock. As soon as I get up, I take a shower. After I wash up, I make myself a cup of coffee. While I'm drinking coffee, I watch news on TV. Then I eat breakfast. Right after I finish breakfast, I take the subway to work. Before nine o'clock, I'm definitely in my office.*
- *To get to the post office, first, go straight from here for two blocks. Next, turn right on Freedom Street. Then walk for another block, and you'll see the post office on your left.*



BEFORE ▶ you listen

1 Read the statements about a man's experience. Number them in the order you think they might happen.

____ a ... when I was about 25.
____ b ... and then I saw them ... There was a group.
____ c In the end, after about 20 minutes, the dogs went away.
____ d ... and then I realized I didn't really know where I was.
____ e First I heard them barking, ...
____ f ... and then luckily found my way back to the hotel.
____ g Then one dog did bite my arm, just a little, but still I didn't move.
____ h ... after that I heard some dogs.

New words

Alice Springs /'ælɪs ˌsprɪŋz/ 艾丽斯斯普林斯（澳大利亚城市）
Ayers Rock /ˌeəz 'rɒk/ 艾尔斯岩（澳大利亚）
the outback /ði 'aʊtˌbæk/ *n.*（澳大利亚远离城镇的）内地
statue /'stætʃuː/ *n.* 雕像；塑像

Culture notes

Ayers Rock: a large sandstone rock in Australia. It lies southwest of Alice Springs. Ayers Rock features waterholes, springs and rock caves. Besides, its another notable feature is the changing of colors as the sunlight strikes the rock at different times throughout the day.

WHILE ▶ you listen

2 Listen to the man talk about his experience and check your answers in Exercise 1.

3 Listen to the talk again and answer the questions.

1 Where did it happen?
____
2 Why did the man think he was a bit stupid?
____
3 How did the man feel when he saw the wild dogs coming toward him?
____
4 What advice did the man remember from his guidebook?
____
5 What did the man look at when the dogs were all around him?
____

Now listen again and check your answers.

AFTER ▶ you listen

4 Work in pairs. Think about an exciting or a frightening experience you've had and share it with your partner. The following questions are for your reference:

- How old were you?
- Where was it?
- What happened at the beginning?
- How did you feel at the beginning?
- Then what happened?
- What happened in the end?
- How did you feel in the end?

Viewing

BEFORE ▶ you view

1 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1 Have you ever been to a wedding? If yes, did you enjoy it? Why or why not?
2 Do you know anything about a traditional Chinese wedding? Mention at least three things.
3 How much do you know about Greek weddings?

2 Read the program information below. Who is Francesco? What does he do in this video clip?

BBC

Francesco's Mediterranean Voyage

Architect and historian Francesco travels around the Mediterranean Sea and goes to many different places. In this video, Francesco visits the island of Crete and goes to a local wedding. He meets the bride Maria Skula and the bridegroom Jorgos, watches the preparations and the wedding, and then joins the guests for the reception – a party to celebrate the occasion.

Culture Notes

Crete: the fifth largest island in the Mediterranean and the largest of the islands forming part of modern Greece. Cretans are known for their hospitality and vitality, and they place much emphasis on bonds between family members.

WHILE ▶ you view

3 Read the statements. Then watch the video clip and check (✓) the true statements.

☐ 1 Preparations for traditional Cretan weddings often last for several weeks.
☐ 2 The whole of Maria's village has turned out to see her get married.
☐ 3 The bride arrives with both her father and her mother.
☐ 4 The meat of 150 sheep was served at the wedding feast.
☐ 5 Maria and Jorgos' first dance as man and wife includes all the guests.

Now watch again and check your answers.

New words

Francesco /fræn'tʃeskəʊ/ 弗朗切斯科
Mediterranean /ˌmedɪtə'reɪniən/ *a.* 地中海的
architect /'ɑːkɪˌtekt/ *n.* 建筑师
Crete /kriːt/ 克里特岛（希腊）
bride /braɪd/ *n.* 新娘
Maria Skula /məˌriə 'skuːlə/ 玛丽亚・斯库拉
bridegroom /'braɪdˌgruːm/ *n.* 新郎
Jorgos /'jɔːgɒs/ 约戈斯
occasion /ə'keɪʒn/ *n.* 特殊（或重大）事件
Cretan /'kriːtən/ *a.* 克里特岛（人）的
Mamas /'mɑːməs/ 马马斯
wedding feast /'wedɪŋ ˌfiːst/ *n.* 婚宴
dough /dəʊ/ *n.* 生面团
gorgeous /'gɔːdʒəs/ *a.* 非常漂亮的
man and wife 夫妻

BBC

4 Watch the video clip again and answer the following questions.

1 What is special about Crete?

____

2 How is the bride feeling?

____

3 Who is helping with the wedding?

____

4 How many people are expected to go to the wedding?

____

5 What do guests give to the bride and bridegroom as gifts?

____

6 What does Francesco mean by saying “I’m destroyed”?

____

Now watch again and check your answers.

AFTER ▶ you view

5 Work in groups and discuss the questions.

1 Do you like the Greek wedding style? Why or why not?

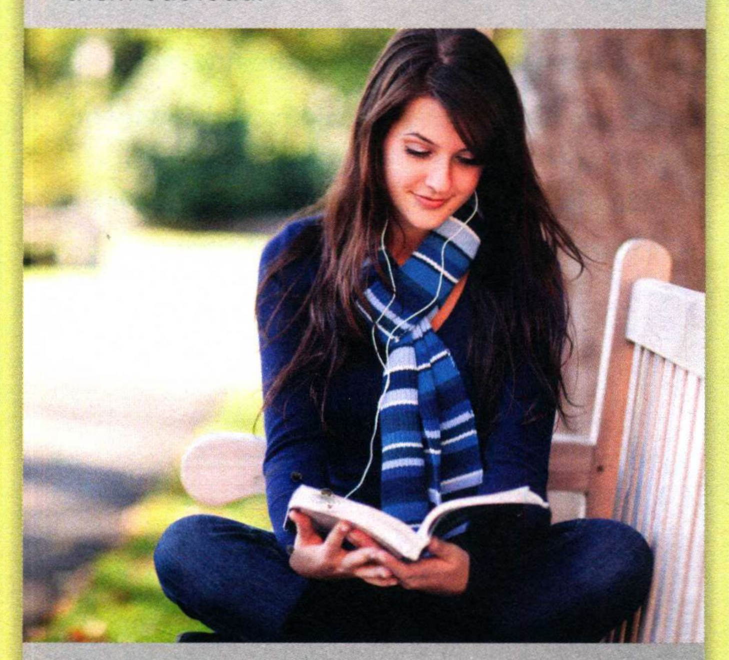
2 What kind of wedding would you like to have when you get married? Give your reasons.



Speaking for communication

Imitation

Listen to the following statements and read them out loud.



1. I've been to lots of interesting places but there's always something new to experience. (Sharing)
2. The most exciting thing I've done in London recently is to see Oasis live. (Sharing)
3. It was a lovely day so I walked and walked ... and then I realized I didn't really know where I was. (Listening)
4. It was the most frightening experience I've ever had! (Listening)
5. Maria and Jorgos' first dance as man and wife includes all the close family. (Viewing)

Role-play

New words

drag /dræg/ *n.* 令人讨厌的事物
credit card /'kredɪt ˌkɑːd/ *n.* 信用卡
Madrid /mə'drɪd/ 马德里（西班牙首都）
Spain /speɪn/ 西班牙（欧洲国家）
Central Park 中央公园（美国纽约）

1 Read the table. Then listen to three phone conversations and complete the table.

	Whom do they call	Why do they call
Caller 1		
Caller 2		
Caller 3		

2 Listen to the conversations again and fill in the blanks in the following extracts.

Extract 1:
B: Hi, Sean. 1) ____________ Debbie.
A: Hi, Debbie. What's up?
B: Is Kevin 2) ____________?
A: No, he's not. He went out about 10 minutes ago.
Extract 2:
B: Could I 3) ____________ for him?
A: Of course.
B: Just ask him to 4) ____________ me.
Extract 3:
B: Hello. Could I 5) ____________ to customer services, please?
A: Just a 6) ____________.
Extract 4:
B: Could you 7) ____________ me back?
C: Of course. Could you give me the 8) ____________ there?
Extract 5:
B: Hello, uh ... Who's 9) ____________?
A: My name's Marianne.
B: Thanks for 10) ____________.

SPEAKING SKILLS

Making phone calls

Here are some tips for making a phone call:

- Speak clearly. Try to avoid difficult words and long sentences.
- Use appropriate expressions. You can use informal expressions when calling someone you are very close to, such as a family member or a good friend. But you should use relatively formal expressions and avoid being too direct when calling someone you are not very familiar with or close to. For example, you can say *Hi, Jim. Is your brother in?* when talking to your friend's brother, but when talking to someone you do not know, you should say *Could I speak to Mr. Johnson in the Accounting Department?*.

Here are some useful expressions for making phone calls:

What to do	What to say
Identify yourself	• Hi. This is Janet Smith from Cambridge University. (Caller) • Good morning. My name is Janet Smith. I'm calling from Cambridge University. (Caller) • Hello, Janet speaking. (Person answering the call)
Explain the purpose of your call	• I'm calling about / calling to ask … • I'd like to know if your company is hiring. • I'm calling to make a reservation for next Friday.
Ask people to wait	• Please hold. • Hold on / Hang on, please. • One moment / Just a moment, please. I'll get him. • I'm sorry. Her line's busy at the moment. Please hold on.
Confirm what you have heard	• Do you mean I should arrive at 9 a.m. on Sept. 28? • Is your address 17 East Monroe Street, Chicago? • Did you say that you don't need him to call you back?
Take or leave a message	• Can I leave her a message? (Caller) • Please ask him to call / ring me back. My number is … (Caller) • Can I have her call you back? (Person answering the call) • Would you like to leave a message? (Person answering the call) • Can I take a message for him? (Person answering the call) • I'll make sure Bob gets the message. (Person answering the call)

3 Work in pairs and role-play the following situations. Use the skills for making phone calls.

Situation 1

Calling a friend

A You are John / Mary, Xiao Ling's friend. You are calling Xiao Ling's cell phone, but it is not answered. Then you call Xiao Ling's dorm phone, and Xiao Ling's roommate, Xiao Wang, answers the phone. You don't know Xiao Wang, so first you introduce yourself, and then tell Xiao Wang you had trouble in reaching Xiao Ling through her cell phone. Ask Xiao Wang where Xiao Ling is and then leave a message, telling Xiao Ling that you are to meet her at the theater at 7:30 in the evening and that you have already bought the tickets.

B You are Xiao Wang, Xiao Ling's roommate. John / Mary is calling to speak to Xiao Ling. You don't know John / Mary, so you ask who the caller is. Tell him / her that Xiao Ling's cell phone is charging in the dorm, and that Xiao Ling has gone to the library and will come back very soon. Then take a message for Xiao Ling.

Situation 2

Calling customer services

A You are a customer. You call the bank to report the loss of your bank card. Give the clerk your personal information, including your name and ID number; also tell him / her when you lost your card. Tell him / her your card number and then enter your PIN (私人密码). Next, ask the clerk how long you will have to wait to receive a new card. Lastly, give him / her your phone number.

B You are a bank clerk. You receive a call from a customer about the loss of a bank card. You ask for the customer's personal information, including his / her name, ID number, and when the card was lost. Then ask for the card number and have the customer enter his / her PIN. Tell the customer he / she will receive the new card in four to six working days. Finally, ask the customer for his / her phone number.

Group discussion Making a radio program on unusual experiences

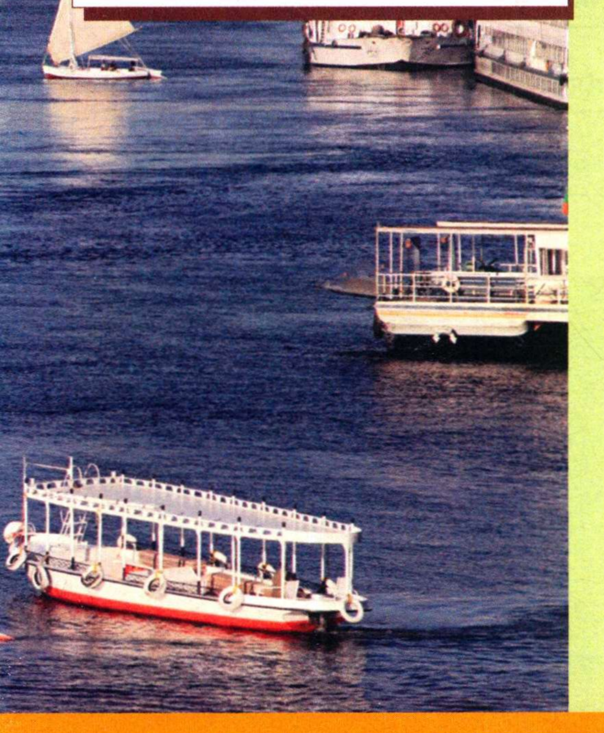
New words

Guatemala /ˌɡwɑːtəˈmɑːlə/ 危地马拉（中美洲国家）
the Nile /ðə ˈnaɪl/ 尼罗河（埃及）
Egypt /ˈiːdʒɪpt/ 埃及（非洲国家）
anniversary /ˌænɪˈvɜːs(ə)ri/ *n.* 周年纪念（日）
Iceland /ˈaɪslənd/ 冰岛（欧洲岛国）
thermal /ˈθɜːml/ *a.*（水）天然温热的
spa /spɑː/ *n.* 矿泉浴

Culture notes

Guatemala: a country in Central America. Guatemala was once the site of the impressive ancient Mayan civilization (玛雅文明). After almost three centuries as a Spanish colony, it became independent from Spain in 1821. Spanish is its official language.

the Nile: the longest river in the world. It begins south of the equator (赤道) and flows northward through northeastern Africa to drain into the Mediterranean Sea.



Get ideas

1 Read the table. Then listen to a recording of a survey on unusual experiences. Check (✓) the activity each speaker has done.

	Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3
Riding an elephant			
Climbing a volcano			
Swimming in a thermal spa			
Sailing down the Nile			

2 Read the expressions. Then listen to the recording again and check (✓) the ones you hear.

Interviewer

☐ 1 Excuse me. Do you have a second?
☐ 2 What has been the most unique experience in your life so far?
☐ 3 Can I show you this list? Um, have you done any of these activities?
☐ 4 We're doing a survey ... about experiences of a lifetime.
☐ 5 Could you just look at this list? Have you done any of these things?
☐ 6 Would you like to try any of the activities listed here?

Interviewee

☐ 7 Yes, yes, I have actually. Well, one of them!
☐ 8 No, no, I don't think so.
☐ 9 I don't travel that much, so ... I, I haven't been to Iceland.
☐ 10 If I have a chance, I would like to try that.

Discuss and organize ideas

3 Work in groups and prepare to make a radio program on unusual experiences through a survey. Think about some questions you might ask in the survey. For example:

- Have you ever dived in the sea? If yes, how did you feel? / If no, would you like to try it?
- Have you ever done bungee jumping (蹦极)? If yes, how did you feel? / If no, would you like to try it?
- Have you ever ridden on a roller-coaster (过山车)? If yes, how did you feel? / If no, would you like to try it?

Your questions:

1 ______________________________

2 ______________________________

3 ______________________________

4 Conduct the survey of your classmates' or schoolmates' unusual experiences. Record the survey.

5 Work in small groups of four. Summarize your findings based on the survey and make a radio program on unusual experiences. Your radio program can include an introduction to the survey, the survey results with relevant survey recordings, and a conclusion.

Present ideas

6 Present the program to the class. Play your recording when necessary. Before you begin, refer to the checklist below to see if you are ready.

Checklist
☐ Create a special name for the radio program.
☐ Make a clear and interesting introduction to the program.
☐ Present the most unusual experiences.
☐ Summarize the survey results in an organized way.
☐ Use correct pronunciation.

7 Vote for the most interesting radio program.

Further practice in listening

Short conversations

Listen to five short conversations and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1 A The band was terrible.
  B The weather was cold.
  C He was too sick to go.
  D He went to the concert before.

2 A She didn't go to the interview at all.
  B She preferred to talk about the interview later.
  C She didn't feel like talking about the interview.
  D She looked forward to having the interview.

3 A He will apologize to his roommate.
  B He will give the bicycle back right now.
  C He will give a call to the woman tonight.
  D He will play computer games with his roommate.

4 A Having a happy family.
  B Planning a reunion party.
  C Looking for exciting jobs.
  D Meeting former classmates.

5 A He totally understands the woman's situation.
  B He feels very sorry for the woman's roommate.
  C The woman shouldn't keep pets in her dormitory.
  D The woman shouldn't quarrel with her roommate.

Long conversation

New words

Sacramento /ˌsækrəˈmentəʊ/ 萨克拉门托（美国加州首府）
California /ˌkælɪˈfɔːnjə/ 加利福尼亚州（美国州名）

Listen to a long conversation and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

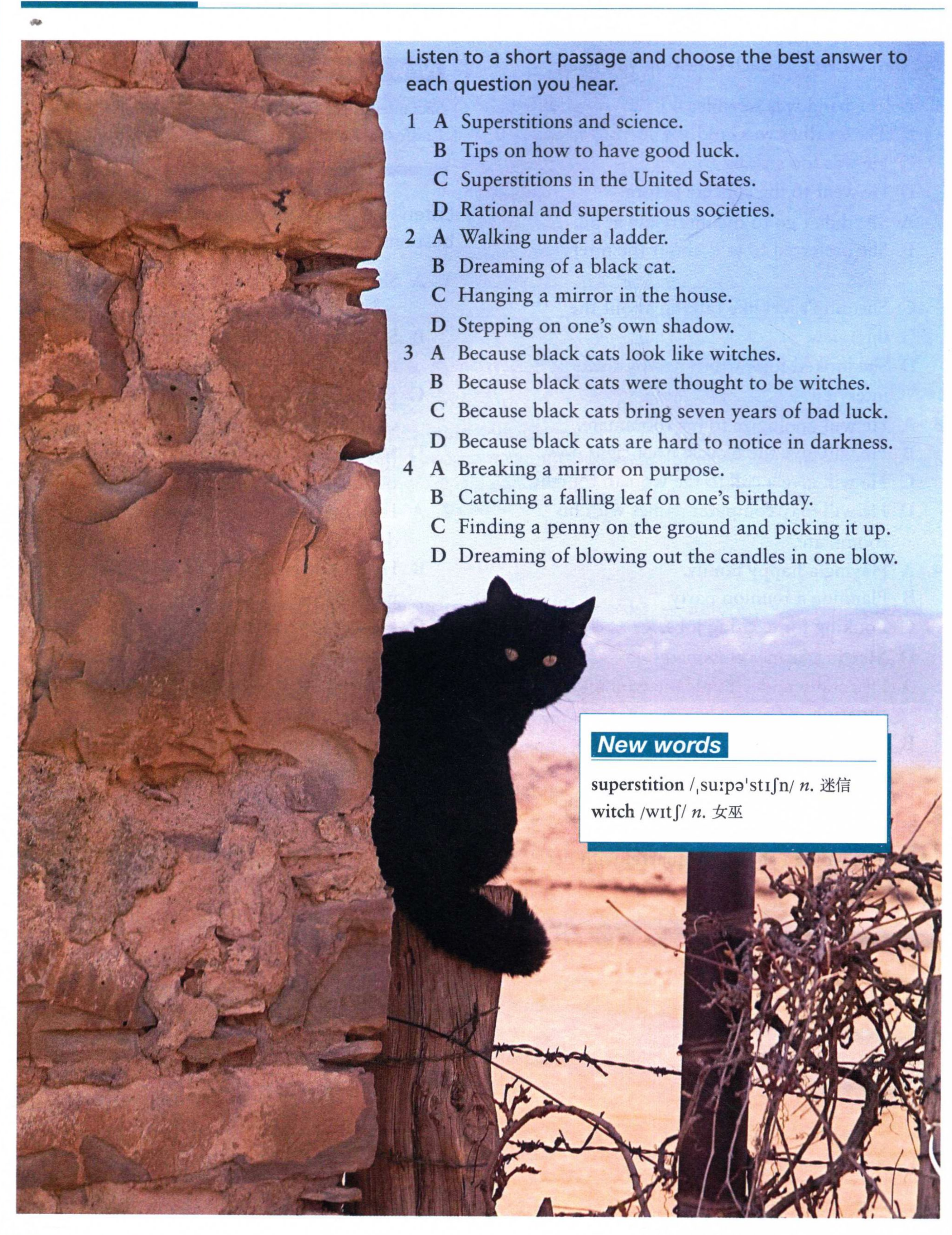
1 A She is going to have a lot of vanilla ice cream.
  B She won the spelling competition at her school.
  C She is going to the state capital for a competition.
  D She spelled "excellence" correctly, but others didn't.

2 A His family moved to Sacramento to settle down.
  B His family bought him a new suit and a new tie.
  C He went to Sacramento for a spelling competition.
  D He won the first prize in the state spelling competition.

3 A To make him feel better after he lost the first prize.
  B To apologize for not buying him some ice cream.
  C To wish him good luck in the next competition.
  D To congratulate him on winning the first prize.

4 A Red.
  B Blue.
  C Green.
  D Yellow.

Passage 1



Listen to a short passage and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1 A Superstitions and science.
  B Tips on how to have good luck.
  C Superstitions in the United States.
  D Rational and superstitious societies.

2 A Walking under a ladder.
  B Dreaming of a black cat.
  C Hanging a mirror in the house.
  D Stepping on one's own shadow.

3 A Because black cats look like witches.
  B Because black cats were thought to be witches.
  C Because black cats bring seven years of bad luck.
  D Because black cats are hard to notice in darkness.

4 A Breaking a mirror on purpose.
  B Catching a falling leaf on one's birthday.
  C Finding a penny on the ground and picking it up.
  D Dreaming of blowing out the candles in one blow.

New words

superstition /ˌsuːpəˈstɪʃn/ *n.* 迷信
witch /wɪtʃ/ *n.* 女巫

Passage 2

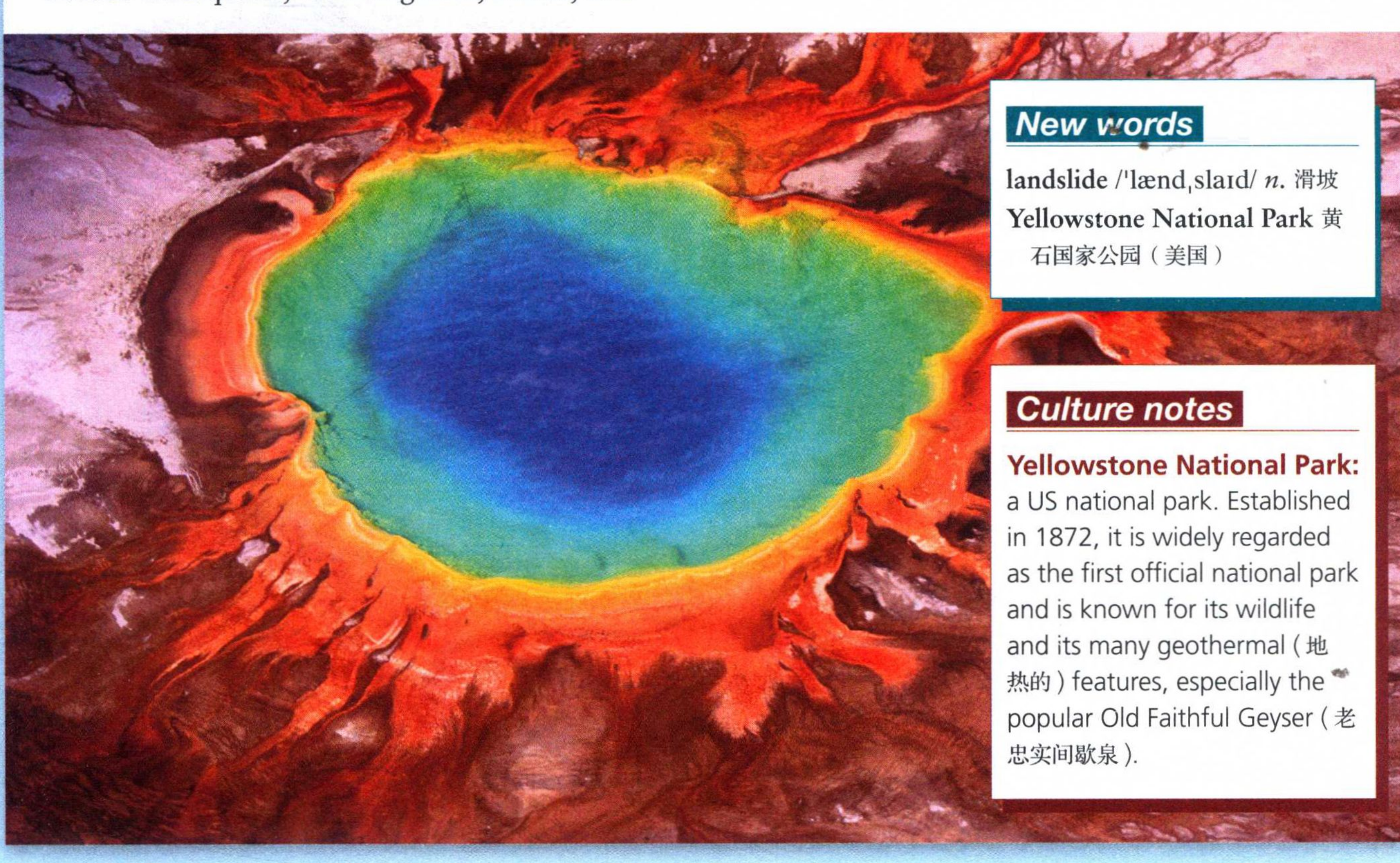
Listen to a short passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, listen for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, fill in the blanks with the exact words you hear. When the passage is read for the third time, check what you have written.

Some parts of the earth are more likely to have earthquakes than other parts. This is usually true of 1) __________ areas because there the thickness of rocks is not even.

It is easy to understand why people are so 2) __________ by earthquakes. People used to believe that when an earthquake 3) ______________, the ground opened, swallowed great numbers of people, and then it closed. It was also thought that those people would 4) __________ forever. But now we know this is not what really happens.

What we need to fear most is the effects of a serious earthquake, including fires, floods, and landslides. A powerful earthquake 5) __________ in Yellowstone National Park on August 17, 1959. The earthquake was 6) __________ and very strong. It also caused the worst landslides in US history since 1927.

After the earthquake, some people said that they would never visit Yellowstone, because they were afraid they would be 7) __________ in such a disaster caused by the earthquake. This is actually a foolish idea. Such a fear would 8) ________________ beautiful mountains for the rest of our lives. Even though earthquakes happen every day, such a powerful earthquake like the Yellowstone one does not happen frequently at all. We should feel 9) __________ that very few of us will suffer such a bad natural disaster. Besides, if we know 10) ________________ and make careful preparations, the loss of lives could be avoided.



New words

landslide /ˈlændˌslaɪd/ *n.* 滑坡

Yellowstone National Park 黄石国家公园（美国）

Culture notes

Yellowstone National Park: a US national park. Established in 1872, it is widely regarded as the first official national park and is known for its wildlife and its many geothermal（地热的）features, especially the popular Old Faithful Geyser（老忠实间歇泉）.

Wrapping up

Use the following self-assessment checklist to check what you have learned in this unit.

	OK	Needs work
I can talk about unusual experiences.	☐	☐
I can identify time-order signal words and expressions while listening.	☐	☐
I can make phone calls in an appropriate way.	☐	☐
I can make a radio program on unusual experiences.	☐	☐



Getting from A to B

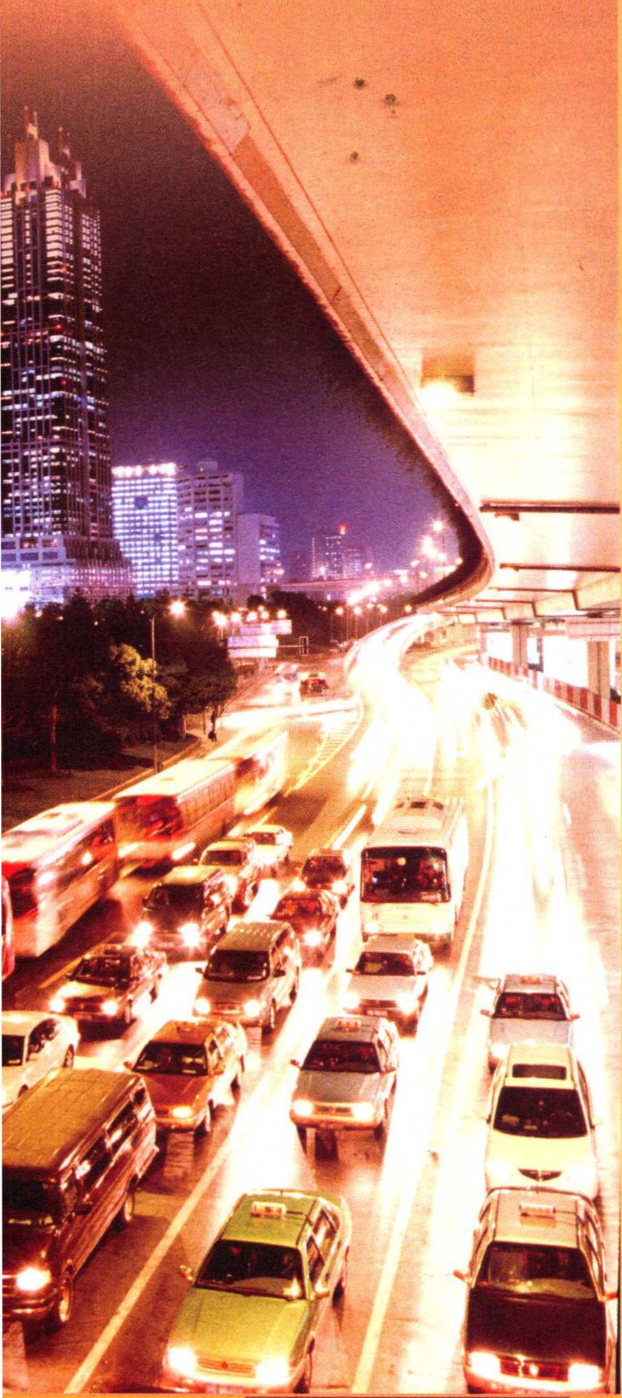
Learning objectives

- talk about different types of transportation
- ask yourself information questions before listening
- make and respond to apologies
- deal with problems when traveling

Opening up

Think of two types of transportation. Then work in pairs and ask each other as few yes / no questions as possible to find out the types of transportation in your partner's mind. Here are some examples:

- Does it go on the road?
- Is it big?
- Is it for lots of people?



Listening to the world

Sharing

New words

Part 1

the tube /ðə 'tjuːb/ (*BrE*)（伦敦等地的）地铁

Waterloo Station /ˌwɔːtə'luː ˌsteɪʃn/ 滑铁卢车站（伦敦）

Part 2

iPod /'aɪpɒd/ 苹果随身播放器

1 Watch a podcast from the beginning to the end for its general idea.

2 *How do they get to work?* Look at the people below and the types of transportation. Then watch Part 1 of the podcast and check (✓) the types of transportation they use to get to work. Sometimes there is more than one answer.

	Bus	Car	Walking	The tube	Bike
A					
B					
C					
D					
E					
F					

Now watch again and check your answers.

3 *What do they do on their journey to work?* Look at the people below and read the statements. Then watch Part 2 of the podcast and fill in the blanks.



Take in the 1) __________________, the scenery, um ... and try to 2) __________ ________ in the road which are quite dangerous.



Well, sometimes, if ... if it's a bit of a quiet road, I can 3) __________________ what I'm going to do that day.



I ... I 4) ____________, usually. I just ... I, I love ... I love journeys. I love just 5) ________ __________________.



Well, it's so short; I don't actually do very much at all, apart from making sure I don't have 6) ____________________.

Now watch again and check your answers.

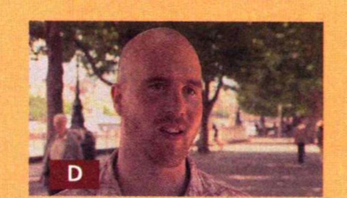
Culture notes

Waterloo Station: a railway station close to the South Bank of the River Thames. It is one of Britain's busiest railway stations and one of the busiest passenger terminals in Europe.



4 *What do they like about their journey to work?* Look at the people below and read the statements. Then watch Part 3 of the podcast and match the statements 1-6 to the people A-F.













____ 1 I like to have some fresh air and the exercise.

____ 2 It's about a quarter of an hour's walk, so I feel very healthy.

____ 3 It's quick.

____ 4 It's quite early in the morning, which means that the bus is always quite quiet.

____ 5 Seeing how the landscape changes through the seasons.

____ 6 I like listening to music and having some time to think before work.

Now watch again and check your answers.

New words

Part 3

landscape /ˈlændˌskeɪp/ *n.* （陆上的）风景，景色

Part 4

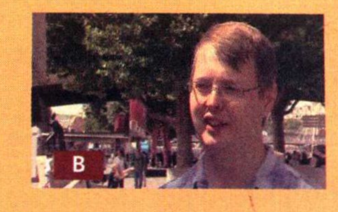
sweaty /ˈsweti/ *a.* 闷热得使人出汗的

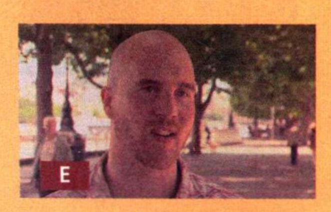
water *v.* （风等使眼睛）流泪

5 *What don't they like about their journey to work?* Look at the people below and read the statements. Then watch Part 4 of the podcast and match the statements 1-6 to the people A-F.













____ 1 There are some very bad drivers on the road.

____ 2 Sometimes the buses get overcrowded.

____ 3 It's hot and sweaty on the tube.

____ 4 One gets wet when cycling in the rain.

____ 5 The wind makes one's eyes water.

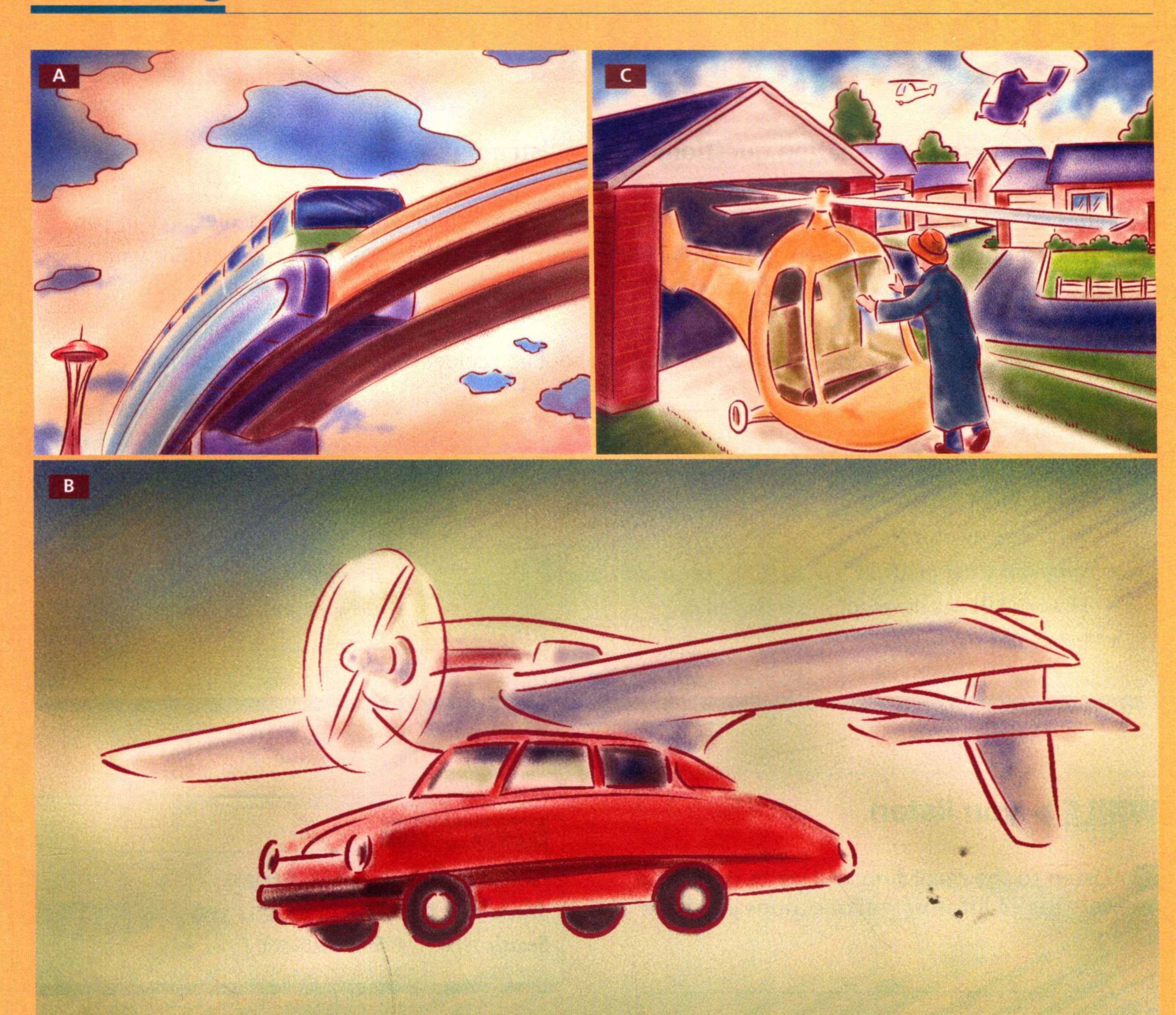
____ 6 One has to wait about 20 minutes for the next bus to come along after missing the first one.

Now watch again and check your answers.

6 Write a paragraph about your journey to school. Use the prompts to help you.

In my city / town, most students get to school 1) ____________________ (how). I 2) ____________________ (how) and it takes 3) ____________________ (how long). I usually 4) ____________________ and 5) ____________________ (activities) on the journey.

Listening



BEFORE ▶ you listen

1 Look at the pictures and then match the following titles 1-3 to the pictures A-C.

____ 1 A plane with a car that comes off
____ 2 A home helicopter
____ 3 A monorail train

2 You are going to hear a museum guide introduce three transportation ideas. Before you listen, you may ask yourself some questions about what information may be given in the recording. Write down at least four questions.

1 When was it invented?
2 ____________________
3 ____________________
4 ____________________
5 ____________________

LISTENING SKILLS

Asking yourself information questions before listening

In this unit you are going to learn how to ask yourself information questions before listening so that you can better predict and catch important information in listening materials. You may ask questions with *who*, *what*, *when*, *where*, *why*, and *how*.

For example, if you are going to hear a news report about an accident, before you listen, you may ask yourself questions such as:

- What was it?
- Where did it take place?
- When did it happen?
- Who was involved?
- Why did it happen?
- How did things develop?
- What was the result?

WHILE ▶ you listen

3 Listen to the recording and write down the answers to the information questions you have asked.

1 ______________________________

2 ______________________________

3 ______________________________

4 ______________________________

4 Work in pairs. Compare your questions and answers. Which questions are not answered in the recording?

New words

monorail /ˈmɒnəʊˌreɪl/ *n.* 单轨铁路

World Fair 世界博览会

Seattle /siˈætl/ 西雅图（美国城市）

Culture notes

World Fair: also known as World Expo (expo is short for exposition). It is a large international exhibition of a wide variety of industrial, scientific, and cultural items. Since the first World Fair in London in 1851, more than 100 World Fairs have been held in more than 20 countries throughout the world. The 2010 World Expo was held in Shanghai, China.

5 Read the table. Then listen to the recording again and complete the table.

Questions	Answers	Answers	Answers
What was the transportation idea?	Monorail.	Plane with a car that comes off.	Home helicopter.
When was it invented?	1) In ____________.	6) In ____________.	Not mentioned.
What was the idea behind it?	People wanted to 2) ____________ and go to work by 3) ____________.	The car came off the bottom of the plane and then you 7) ____________ ____________.	People wanted to go to work by 11) ____________ helicopter.
What was the problem with it?	It is difficult to 4) ________ and expensive to 5) ____________.	There was an 8) ________ ________. The car was 9) ____________ and small planes weren't 10) ________ enough to carry them.	Helicopters are very 12) ____________ and there might be the 13) ____________ in the sky.

Now listen again and check your answers.

AFTER ▶ you listen

6 Work in pairs and discuss: What do you like about each idea mentioned in the recording? Why?

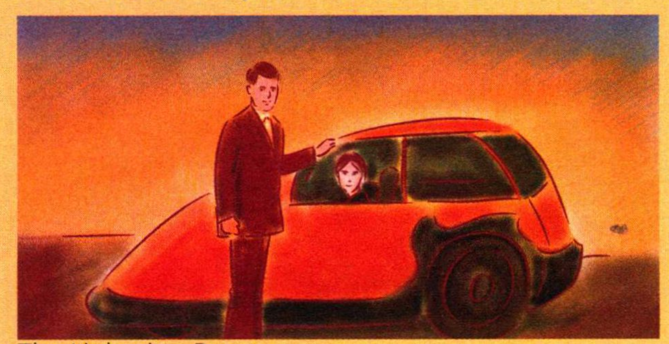
7 Work in pairs and look at the pictures of transportation inventions on the right. Think of two problems with each invention.

e.g.: The Horseless Sulky – It's not safe.

8 Work in pairs. Student A: Look at Page 145. Student B: Look at Page 146.



The Horseless Sulky (轻驾车)



The Lightning Bug

Viewing

BEFORE ▶ you view

1 Read the program information below and answer the questions.

1 Why are the planes late at Heathrow Airport?
2 What is the program mainly about?

BBC
Airport

Airport is a TV series about day-to-day life at one of the busiest international airports in the world, London Heathrow. In tonight's program, there's a computer problem in the control tower and flights are delayed for hours. Hundreds of passengers have to wait in the crowded terminal so the program looks at how people are feeling and how they spend their time waiting.

New words

Heathrow /'hiːθrəʊ/ 希思罗机场（伦敦）
improvisation /ˌɪmprəvaɪ'zeɪʃn/ *n.* 临时凑成的事物
Berlin /bɜː'lɪn/ 柏林（德国首都）
Amsterdam /ˌæmstə'dæm/ 阿姆斯特丹（荷兰首都）
Zen /zen/ *n.* 禅宗（佛教的宗派之一）
solution /sə'luːʃn/ *n.* 解决方法

WHILE ▶ you view

2 Read the statements. Then watch the video clip and underline the activities you see people doing.

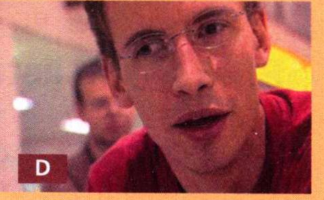
1 People are queuing / arguing.
2 Some people are making phone calls / using laptops.
3 Some people are eating pizza / sandwiches.
4 Some boys are cycling / playing outside.
5 Two men are playing chess / cards.

3 Look at the people and the phrases below. Then watch Part 1 of the video clip and listen to four people talk about the situation. Match the phrases 1-6 to the people A-D. Sometimes there is more than one answer.









____ 1 is trying to get to Amsterdam.
____ 2 wants to go to Berlin.
____ 3 is there with her grandmother and parents.
____ 4 becomes really "Zen" and thinks everything is quite calm.
____ 5 finds no hotel is available.
____ 6 is there with her son and daughter.

Now watch again and check your answers.

BBC

4 Read the paragraph. Then watch Part 2 of the video clip and fill in the blanks.

The 1) __________________ find an interesting solution to one of the problems: garden chairs. With the chairs to 2) ___________ in, some passengers are finding new ways to 3) __________ __________. Inside Terminal 1, it's late at night, after 4) ___________. And many passengers are still here, waiting for 5) __________________. Around 6) ___________ flights left Heathrow that day, but 7) ___________ flights were canceled, and over 8) ___________ people spent the night in the terminal.

AFTER ▶ you view

5 Suppose you were one of the passengers at Heathrow Airport that day. Write an email to a friend to tell him about the problem you had at the airport after you have finally arrived home.

Hi Jack,

Well, I'm finally here in 1) _______________, but the journey was 2) _______________! I arrived at Heathrow Airport yesterday at 3) _________________, but when I got there I was told that there was 4) ________ _______________ and my flight had been 5) _________________. I tried to find 6) _________________ and had to 7) _________________ for several hours. There was no hotel available, so people were 8) ___________________________. My plane finally 9) ___________ at 10) ___________. What a nightmare! I'm trying to get some sleep now. Talk to you soon.

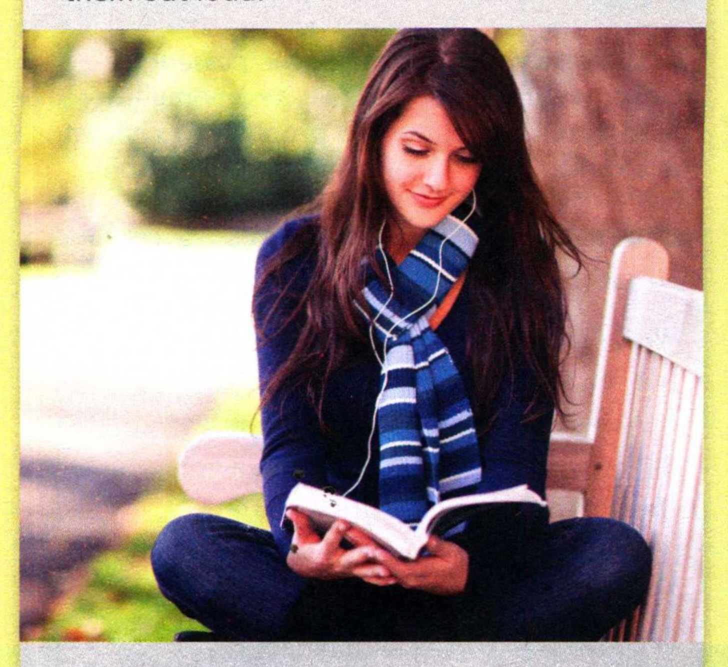
Mary

International Arrivals

Speaking for communication

Imitation

Listen to the following statements and read them out loud.



1 I like listening to music and having some time to think before work. (Sharing)

2 I really don't like cycling to work when it's raining because I get wet, (and) all my books get wet. (Sharing)

3 They're all great ideas, great ways to travel through the air rather than on the ground ... but they weren't successful! (Listening)

4 But they weren't successful – monorails are difficult to build and expensive to keep in good condition. (Listening)

5 I'm here with my grandmother and my parents and it's terrible for us to wait here for such a long time now. (Viewing)

Role-play

New words

definitely /ˈdefɪnɪtli/ *ad.* 确切地；肯定地

1 Read the statements. Then listen to a conversation and fill in the blanks about why the people in the conversation were late for the meeting.

1 Alex got ____________ with a __________.
2 David waited for __________ minutes to get his __________.
3 George was late because the railway service was __________ when a train hit a __________ that got onto the line between two __________.

2 Listen to the conversation again and underline the words or expressions you hear.

1 That's **OK** / **all right**.
2 I didn't **mean** / **want** to come so late.
3 This is **acceptable** / **not acceptable**.
4 It **won't** / **will never** happen again, I promise.
5 I'm **terribly** / **really** sorry, everyone!
6 But really, it's **my fault** / **not my fault**.

3 Look at a boss' responses to his employees' explanations for being late. Does the boss find the explanations acceptable (✓) or unacceptable (✗)?

☐ 1 I don't believe you.
☐ 2 It's already half past nine.
☐ 3 Don't worry about it.
☐ 4 That's OK. No problem.
☐ 5 Do you expect me to believe that?
☐ 6 OK, but don't let it happen again.
☐ 7 That's all right.

SPEAKING SKILLS

Making and responding to apologies

Apologizing is not easy, but if you have done something wrong or inappropriate, do not hesitate to apologize. The most commonly-used expression is *I'm sorry*, but you can also:

- add adverbs, like *really* or *terribly* to emphasize how sorry you are;
- mention what you have done wrong by saying *I'm really sorry that ..., Please forgive me for ...*, or *I apologize for ...*;
- add a reason if the trouble was caused by something beyond your control, like *I didn't mean to ..., but ...*;
- admit your fault directly by saying *It's my fault* or *I shouldn't have said / done that.* You may also promise that you won't do it again.

In responding to an apology, you can:

- use expressions like *That's all right*, or more formally, *Your apology is accepted*;
- reply with *No, really. It's fine* when someone apologizes again;
- use *Don't do it again* or *Don't let it happen again* only when you are really angry.

Here are some more useful expressions in making and responding to apologies:

Making apologies	Responding to apologies
• Sorry. / I'm sorry for keeping you waiting.	• That's OK.
• I'm so / very / really / terribly / awfully sorry.	• Never mind.
• I feel sorry / bad / terrible / awful about this.	• It's nothing.
• My fault. / It's my fault.	• It's not a big deal.
• Please forgive me. It's all my fault.	• It doesn't matter.
• Please forgive me for my late arrival.	• Don't worry about it.
• I apologize. / My apologies.	• Forget about it.
• I apologize for my late arrival.	• No problem.
• Please accept my apologies.	• No worries.
• I'm sorry, but I got stuck in a traffic jam.	• No harm done.
• I'm sorry. I shouldn't have told him the secret.	
• I didn't mean to bother you, but I have a very important matter to report.	
• I won't do it again. I promise.	

4 Work in pairs and role-play the following situations. Use the skills for making and responding to apologies.

Situation 1
Being late for a party

A You are invited to a birthday party. You have been busy lately and haven't bought a present, so you go to buy a present on the way to the party. Unfortunately, there is something wrong with the credit card machine at the store and you don't have enough cash with you. It takes quite a while to solve the problem, so you are late for the party. Apologize to the host / hostess.

B You are the host / hostess. Your friend is apologizing for being late for your birthday party. Accept the apology.

Situation 2
Being late for a date

A You take a bus to meet your boyfriend / girlfriend for lunch in a shopping center. However, it's Saturday and the traffic is terrible. To make matters worse, the road is blocked because of a car accident, so you have to walk three blocks to get to the shopping center. You are late. Apologize to your boyfriend / girlfriend.

B You are meeting your girlfriend / boyfriend for lunch in a shopping center. She / He is apologizing for being late. Tell her / him you think she / he should have come by subway because it is Saturday. Accept the apology and tell her / him not to take the bus to the shopping center on Saturdays.

Situation 3
Being late for a job interview

A You have a job interview. You plan to go by subway, but you arrive at the station only to find that the service you are going to take is closed because someone has jumped off the platform. You have to take a taxi, but you are unfortunately stuck in a traffic jam. You are 10 minutes late for the interview. Apologize to the interviewer.

B You are the interviewer. The interviewee is apologizing for being late. Accept the apology.

Situation 4
Being late for an appointment

A You have an appointment with Professor Robertson at 2 p.m., but you thought it was 3 p.m., which is the usual time you see him / her, so you planned to leave home at 2:20. At 2:15, you receive a phone call from the professor, asking what is going on. Apologize to the professor, and ask if the professor is still available and promise you will arrive at the office as soon as possible.

B You are the professor. You are calling a student who is late for his / her appointment. Accept the student's apology and tell him / her that he / she can still come today.

Group discussion Dealing with problems when traveling

Get ideas

New words

vegetarian /ˌvedʒəˈteəriən/ *a.* （全是）蔬菜的；没有肉类的

business class *n.* 商务舱

economy class *n.* 经济舱

Tokyo /ˈtəukjəu/ 东京（日本首都）

1 Read the paragraph. Then listen to a conversation between a passenger and an attendant. Complete the summary.

The passenger ordered 1) ____________________, but he found 2) ___________ in his meal. He complained to the attendant. The attendant told him that there was no record of 3) ___________ ___________ and they didn't have any more vegetarian meals. The passenger then asked the attendant to get him a vegetarian meal in 4) __________________. But he found the vegetarian meal was already open and it was 5) ___________. Finally, he asked to speak to 6) ____________________.

2 Listen to the conversation again and underline the words and expressions you hear.

Passenger

1 I'm sorry, but there's a small / big problem here.
2 I can't / don't believe it!
3 You understand / don't understand.
4 Let me explain again / one more time.
5 It's your job / duty to bring me a meal.
6 Can I speak / talk to the person in charge, please?

Attendant

1 I know / understand, sir.
2 Just a moment / minute.



Discuss and organize ideas

3 Read the problems below.

1 You are on the plane and you are very tired. You want to get some sleep, but there is a child screaming all the time in the seat next to you.
2 You arrive and go to get your luggage. You see your suitcase, but before you get it, another passenger picks it up.
3 You stay at a hotel. You want to go to bed early because you have to catch a train early tomorrow morning. But the people next door are very noisy.

4 Work in groups of three and choose one of the problems in Exercise 3. Discuss the following questions and fill in the table with key words and expressions.

1 Who is supposed to solve the problem for you?
2 What would you ask the person to do for you?
3 What is the next step to take if he / she does not solve the problem effectively?

Problem	Whom to talk to	What to do	A further step to take

Present ideas

5 Role-play the situation you have chosen to the class. Before you begin, refer to the checklist below to see if you are ready.

Checklist
☐ Play my role vividly.
☐ Express myself clearly and appropriately in solving a problem.
☐ Provide convincing reasons.
☐ Think out a good solution to the problem.

6 Vote for the best solution to each problem.

Further practice in listening

Short conversations

Listen to five short conversations and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1 A By car.
  B By taxi.
  C By train.
  D By plane.

2 A 10:45.
  B 10:40.
  C 10:35.
  D 10:30.

3 A The No. 46 bus will be canceled soon.
  B The No. 46 bus is better because it is faster.
  C The No. 28 bus doesn't have very good service.
  D The No. 28 bus doesn't go to her house anymore.

4 A He is surprised that more people are buying their own cars.
  B He is surprised that more people are taking the bus than the subway.
  C He understands why people drive instead of taking the subway.
  D He understands why it's getting difficult to find a parking space.

5 A The direct train going to London will leave in 2 hours.
  B The direct train going to Manchester will leave in 2 hours.
  C The indirect train going to Manchester will leave in 1 hour and 50 minutes.
  D The indirect train going to London will leave in 2 hours and 10 minutes.

Long conversation

Listen to a long conversation and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

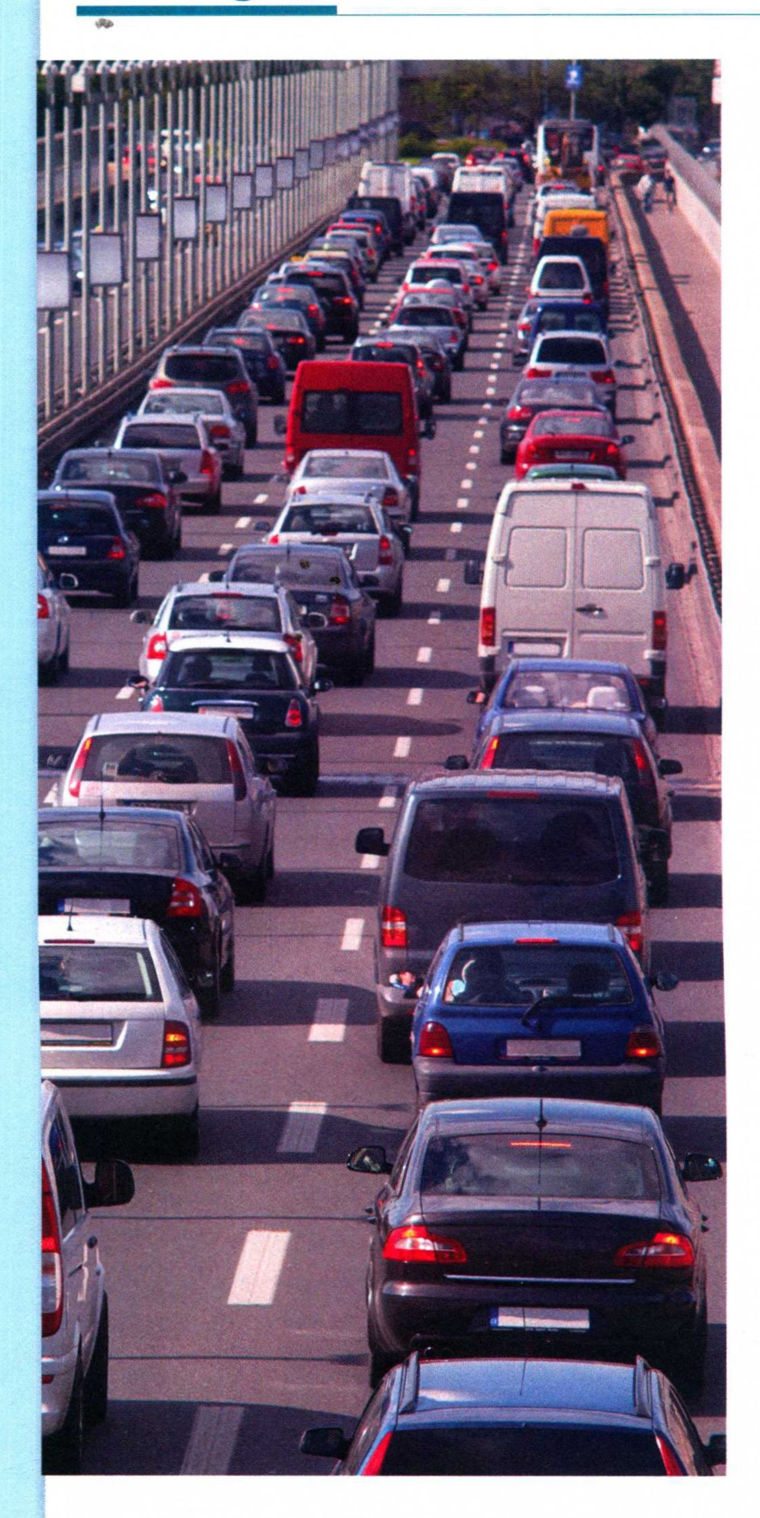
1 A 4 hours.
  B 2 hours.
  C 1.5 hours.
  D 45 minutes.

2 A At 8.
  B At 7.
  C At 6.
  D At 5.

3 A She can either read or rest a little on the train.
  B She can read and respond to emails on the train.
  C She can travel to many different parts of the city.
  D She can go shopping on her way home from work.

4 A He can take the train to the old part of the city.
  B He can save a lot of money when he takes the train.
  C He can save 20 minutes to go to work with the train.
  D He can take the train to the airport instead of driving.

Passage 1



New words

commute /kə'mjuːt/ *v.* 上下班往返
n. 上下班路程

Listen to a short passage and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1 A About an hour.
  B More than an hour.
  C About half an hour.
  D More than one and a half hours.

2 A More and more Americans spend over an hour getting to work.
  B Over 10 percent of Americans spend less than an hour getting to work.
  C Only New York people spend more than 90 minutes getting to work.
  D Over 10 percent of Americans spend more than 90 minutes getting to work.

3 A Because gas prices are not high.
  B Because the commute is not tiring.
  C Because he can attend a better school.
  D Because he can have his favorite lifestyle.

4 A Traffic jams.
  B Expensive housing.
  C Poorer life quality.
  D A tiring and boring trip.

Passage 2

Listen to a short passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, listen for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, fill in the blanks with the exact words you hear. When the passage is read for the third time, check what you have written.

Humans' first means of transportation were walking and swimming. 1) __________, humans learned to use animals for transportation. The use of animals not only allowed heavier loads to be hauled by them, but also 2) __________ humans to ride the animals so they could travel longer distances in a shorter amount of time. The invention of the wheel helped make animal transportation more efficient through the introduction of 3) __________. Also, water transportation 4) ________________ very early times and it was the best way to move large quantities of materials over long distances before the Industrial Revolution. 5) __________ _______, most cities that grew up as sites for trading have been established along rivers or the coast.

Until the Industrial Revolution, transportation was very slow and expensive. After the Revolution, transportation changed 6) __________. In the 19th century, the invention of the steam engine made land transportation independent of human or animal power. Both speed and 7) __________ increased rapidly.

With the development of cars at the 8) __________ of the 20th century, land transportation became more common. In 1903, the first controllable airplane was invented, and after World War I, it became a fast way to transport people and goods. After World War II, 9) __________ and airplanes became more popular as methods of transportation. Then, after high-speed rail was first introduced in Japan in 1964, passengers started using it in Asia and Europe instead of using airplanes to travel long distances.

Now, 10) ________________ the development of technology, human beings are able to enjoy various methods of transportation for their speed and comfort.



Wrapping up

Use the following self-assessment checklist to check what you have learned in this unit.

	OK	Needs work
I can talk about different types of transportation.	☐	☐
I can ask myself information questions before listening to improve my listening comprehension.	☐	☐
I can use useful expressions to make and respond to apologies.	☐	☐
I can use appropriate expressions to deal with problems when traveling.	☐	☐



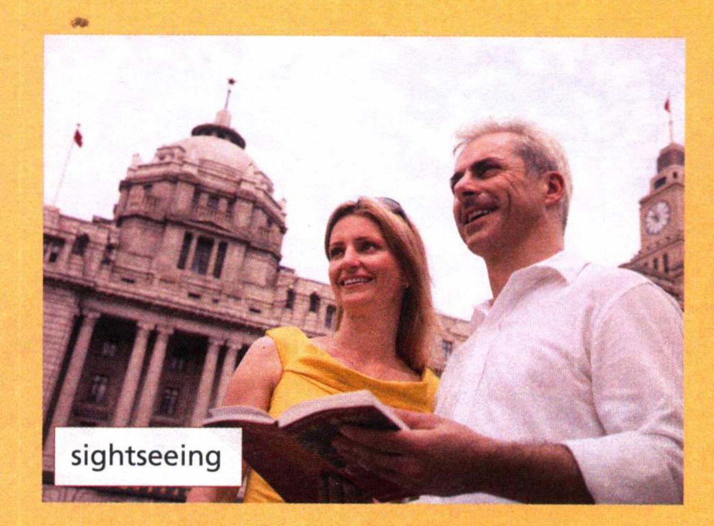
Relax and explore

Learning objectives

- talk about different kinds of holidays and interesting places
- listen for people's preferences by identifying comparatives
- make and take orders in a restaurant
- introduce a town / city in China

Opening up

The following pictures show six different kinds of holidays. Work in pairs and discuss: Which kind of holidays do you like most? Why?


sightseeing


visiting a museum

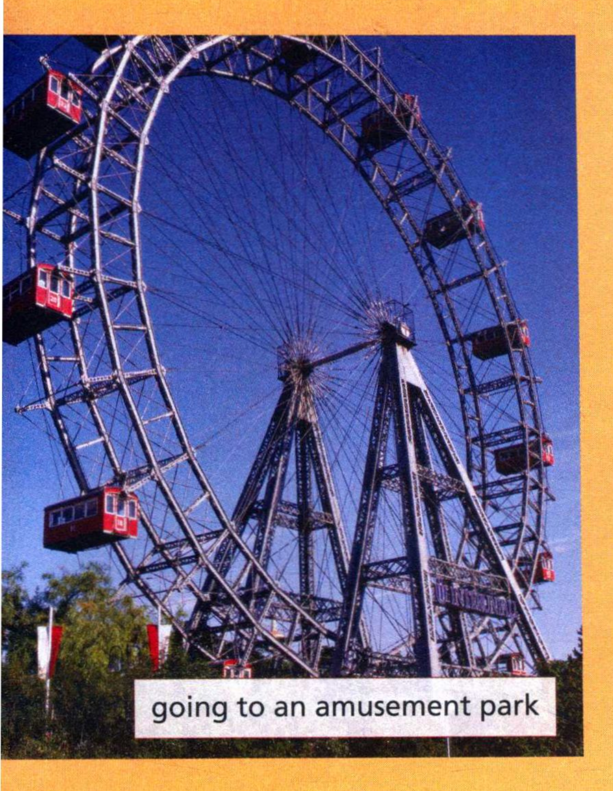

shopping


adventure holidays


beach holidays

Listening to the world

Sharing


going to an amusement park



New words

Part 1

Greece /ɡriːs/ 希腊（欧洲国家）

landmark /ˈlændˌmɑːk/ *n.* 地标；陆标

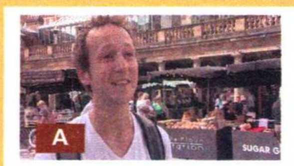
1 Watch a podcast from the beginning to the end for its general idea.

2 *What kind of holidays do they like?* Watch Part 1 of the podcast and check (✔) the things you hear.

- ☐ adventure holidays
- ☐ beach holidays
- ☐ city breaks
- ☐ camping
- ☐ reading books
- ☐ wonderful nightlife
- ☐ activity holidays
- ☐ dancing
- ☐ swimming
- ☐ skiing
- ☐ relaxing holidays
- ☐ eating seafood
- ☐ shopping
- ☐ going to an amusement park

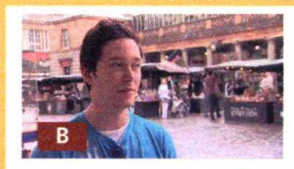
Now watch again and check your answers.

3 *Where did they go on their last holiday?* Look at the people below and read the statements. Then watch Part 2 of the podcast and check (✔) the true statements.



☐ 1 He went to the Cook Islands and did not do very much.

☐ 2 He found his holiday boring.



☐ 3 He went to Australia with his girlfriend for an adventure holiday.

☐ 4 He enjoyed a warm holiday for two and a half weeks.



☐ 5 She went to New York with four other ladies.

☐ 6 They loved the wonderful city nightlife though it was not safe.



☐ 7 She went to see the Spanish Steps.

☐ 8 She watched live opera there several times.



☐ 9 She went to New York for a city holiday on Christmas.

☐ 10 She did lots of shopping and looked at all the sights in New York.

Now watch again and check your answers.



New words

Part 2

the Cook Islands 库克群岛（南太平洋岛屿）

kayak /'kaɪæk/ *v.* 划小皮艇

Bali /'bɑːli/ 巴厘岛（印度尼西亚岛屿）

Saint Lucia /ˌseɪnt 'luːsjə/ 圣卢西亚（北美洲岛国）

Disneyland /'dɪzniˌlænd/ 迪士尼乐园

the Coliseum /ðə ˌkɒlɪ'sɪəm/ 罗马圆形大剧场；古罗马竞技场

the Spanish Steps 西班牙阶梯（罗马）

Maine /meɪn/ 缅因州（美国州名）

New England 新英格兰（美国东北部六州总称）

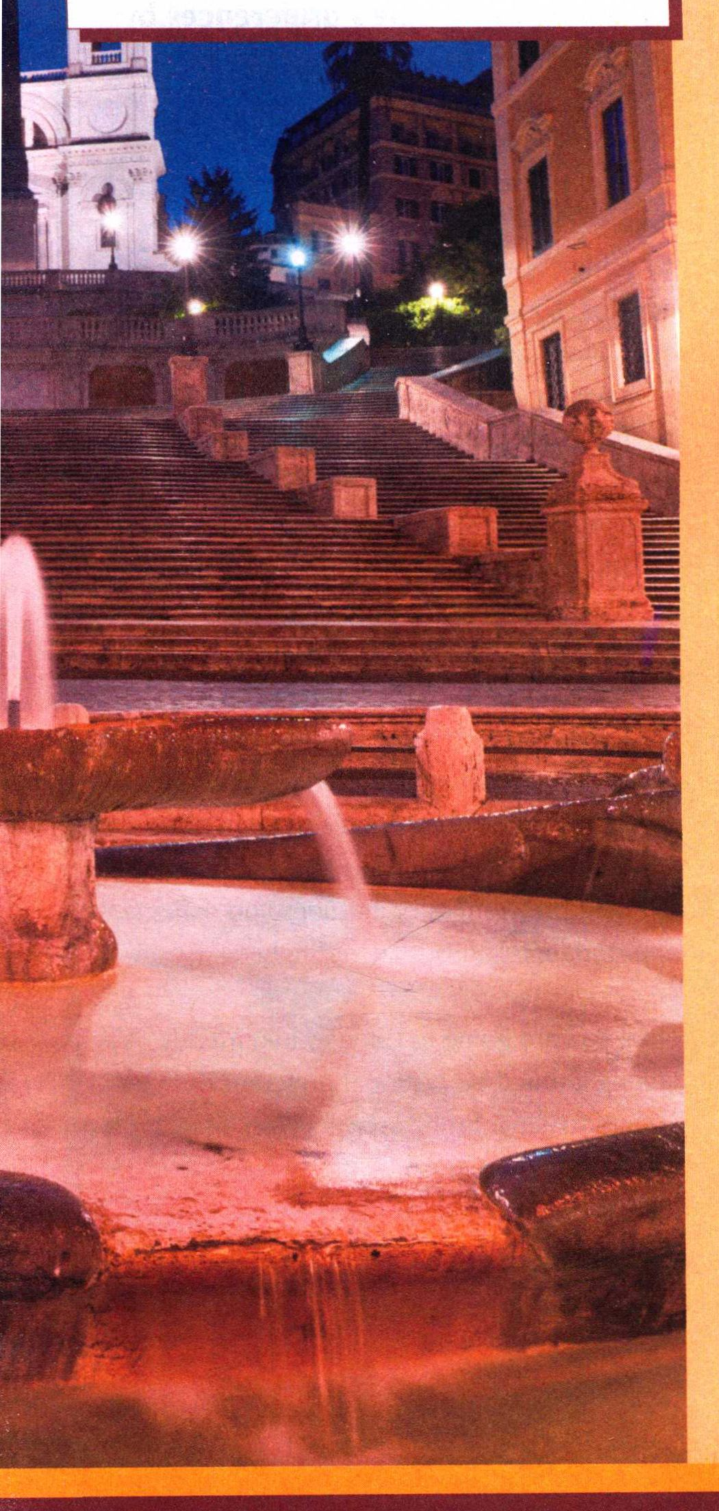
Part 3

Mauritius /mɔː'rɪʃəs/ 毛里求斯（非洲岛国）

Culture notes

the Coliseum: the largest building ever built in the Roman Empire. It is located in the center of Rome, Italy, and is considered one of the greatest works of Roman architecture and Roman engineering.

the Spanish Steps: a set of steps in Rome, Italy leading from the Piazza di Spagna (西班牙广场) at the base to the Trinità dei Monti Church (圣三一教堂) at the top. It was designed in 1723 and consists of 138 steps.



4 *How do they feel about their last holiday?* Look at the people below and read the statements. Then watch Part 3 of the podcast and fill in the blanks.



The last holiday, I went to Mauritius and it was good. It was 1) ___________; it was a beach holiday. The food was 2) ___________ – great seafood – and the people were 3) ___________.



They have really good food there. 4) ___________ ice cream!



I 5) ___________________,
er, every minute.



Very relaxing.
6) ___________ weather.



It was 7) ___________.

Now watch again and check your answers.

5 Work in pairs and take turns to talk about your last holiday. Use the following prompts to help you.

I like 1) __________ (type) holidays. On my last holiday, I went to 2) __________ (place). I went there with 3) __________ (people) and stayed for 4) __________ (how long). I 5) ______________ and 6) ______________ (activities). The weather was 7) __________ (describe the weather) and I 8) __________ (how you like the holiday) the holiday.

Listening

BEFORE ▶ you listen

1 Do the travel quiz below. Circle your answers.

1 How do you like to travel?
  A By train.
  B By plane.

2 Where do you like to stay?
  A In a hotel.
  B In a self-catering (自己做饭的) apartment.

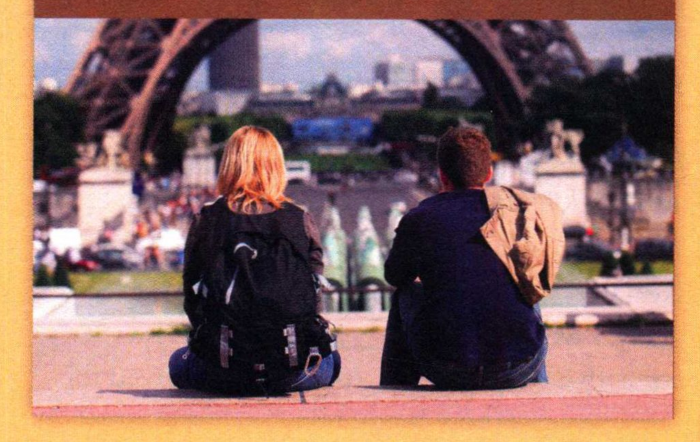
3 What do you prefer to do?
  A Go sightseeing.
  B Relax on a beach.

4 When do you like to go?
  A In spring.
  B In summer.

5 What do you like to eat?
  A Local dishes.
  B The food I usually eat.

6 What do you like to do in the evening?
  A Go to a club.
  B Go to a restaurant.

7 How long is your perfect holiday?
  A A week.
  B A month.



2 Work in pairs and compare your answers. Are you good travel partners?

LISTENING SKILLS

Listening for people's preferences by identifying comparatives

Speakers often compare things such as people, places, transportation means, and hotels, and show their personal preferences by using comparative forms of adjectives and adverbs. Look at the following examples:

- *Planes travel faster than trains.* (So I like to travel by plane.)
- *Train trips are more comfortable than bus trips.* (So let's travel by train.)
- *I find people here are more humorous and lively.* (That's why I like these people.)
- *Water is better than coffee for one's health.* (So I drink a lot of water but not much coffee.)

Therefore, if you pay attention to the comparatives used by people in their communication, then you will be able to tell their preferences or attitudes and make appropriate responses accordingly.

Now you are going to listen to two friends talking about their personal preferences about traveling. In the conversation, many comparatives are used.

WHILE ▶ you listen

New words

self-catering /ˌself ˈkeɪtərɪŋ/ *a.* 自己做饭的

3 Read the table below. Then listen to a conversation and decide what the woman's and the man's preferences are and note down the reasons behind their preferences.

Questions	The woman's preferences	The woman's reasons	The man's preferences	The man's reasons
What to take	Train.	Traveling by train is 1) ______ than flying.	2) ______.	Flying is 3) ______ than going by train.
Where to stay	4) ______.	A hotel is 5) ______ than an apartment.	6) ______.	A hotel is 7) ______ than an apartment.
What to do (during the day)	8) ______.	She agrees with the man about that.	9) ______.	Sightseeing is definitely 10) ______.
When to go	11) ______.	The weather's 12) ______. Summer is 13) ______ than spring. She loves 14) ______.	15) ______.	Tourist places are 16) ______ in summer.
What to do (in the evening)	17) ______.	A restaurant is much 18) ______ than a club.	19) ______.	Restaurants are 20) ______ and 21) ______.
How long	22) ______.	/	23) ______.	/

Now listen again and check your answers.

AFTER ▶ you listen

4 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1 Which do you prefer to visit, a big city or a small town? Why?

2 Do you prefer to travel alone or with a group of friends? Why?

Viewing

BEFORE ▶ you view

1 Read the program information below and answer the questions.

1 Where did Diego Maradona start his career?
2 What sports are popular in Argentina?
3 What will be strongly recommended if one wants to eat something in Buenos Aires?

BBC

Holiday 10 Best

In the last of 10 programs looking at exciting holidays, Nicki Chapman takes us on a quick tour of Argentina's capital Buenos Aires. She starts her tour at the amazing Avenue 9th July, and then visits La Boca, where football legend Diego Maradona started his career. She also watches people dance the tango, tries the popular sport of polo and eats some famous Argentinian beef.

New words

Diego Maradona /diːˈeɪgəʊ mærəˌdɒnə/ 迭戈·马拉多纳（阿根廷球星）
Argentina /ˌɑːdʒənˈtiːnə/ 阿根廷（南美洲国家）
Buenos Aires /ˌbwenəs ˈaɪərɪz/ 布宜诺斯艾利斯（阿根廷首都）
Nicki Chapman /ˌnɪki ˈtʃæpmən/ 尼基·查普曼
avenue /ˈævəˌnjuː/ *n.* 大道；（尤指）林阴大道
La Boca /lɑː ˈbɔːkɑː/ 拉博卡（布宜诺斯艾利斯的一个区）
legend /ˈledʒ(ə)nd/ *n.* 传奇人物
tango /ˈtæŋgəʊ/ *n.* 探戈（舞）
polo /ˈpəʊləʊ/ *n.* 马球（运动）
Argentinian /ˌɑːdʒənˈtɪniən/ *a.* 阿根廷的
lane /leɪn/ *n.* 车道
metropolis /məˈtrɒpəlɪs/ *n.* 大都会；大城市
Spaniard /ˈspænjəd/ *n.* ［过时］西班牙人
passionate /ˈpæʃ(ə)nət/ *a.* 感情热烈的
Latin /ˈlætɪn/ *n.* ［过时］拉丁美洲人
Juan /hwɑːn/ 胡安
Gada /ˈgɑːdə/ 加达



Culture notes

Avenue 9th July: the widest avenue in the world. Its name honors Argentina's Independence Day, July 9, 1816.

tango: a partner dance (双人舞蹈) that originated in the 1880s in the slums and bars of Buenos Aires, Argentina. It is very expressive and dramatic. In 2009, UNESCO approved to include the tango in the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录).

BBC

WHILE ▶ you view

2 Read the words / names and their descriptions. Then watch the video clip and match the words / names 1-6 to the descriptions a-f.

____ 1 Avenue 9th July
____ 2 La Boca
____ 3 Diego Maradona
____ 4 tango
____ 5 polo
____ 6 Argentinian beef

a one of the poorest parts of Buenos Aires
b the best in the world
c an easy reference point for visitors in the city
d full of passion and emotion
e a sport you do on a horse
f one of the most famous football players in the world



3 Read the statements. Then watch the video clip again and fill in the blanks with what you hear.

1 The 20-lane Avenue 9th July is the __________ street on the planet ... as it __________ the metropolis from north to south.
2 The people of La Boca share one of Argentina's greatest passions: __________. ... La Boca is where Diego Maradona, one of football's leading legends, began __________.
3 We are also __________ for the tango. People started dancing the tango in the __________.
4 ... and I've never played polo before and __________ Argentina is the place to learn.
5 I think the, the average (consumption) of meat per person in Argentina per year is like __________ kilos ...
6 You can't be a vegetarian, can you, with all this __________?
7 If you want, we have very good __________ here!
8 As you say, with __________, good table, good wine, you share __________.

Now watch again and check your answers.

AFTER ▶ you view

4 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1 What do you think are the two most interesting things to do or see in Buenos Aires?
2 Do you think Buenos Aires is a good place for a holiday? Why or why not?
3 What are your preferences when choosing a place to go for your holiday?

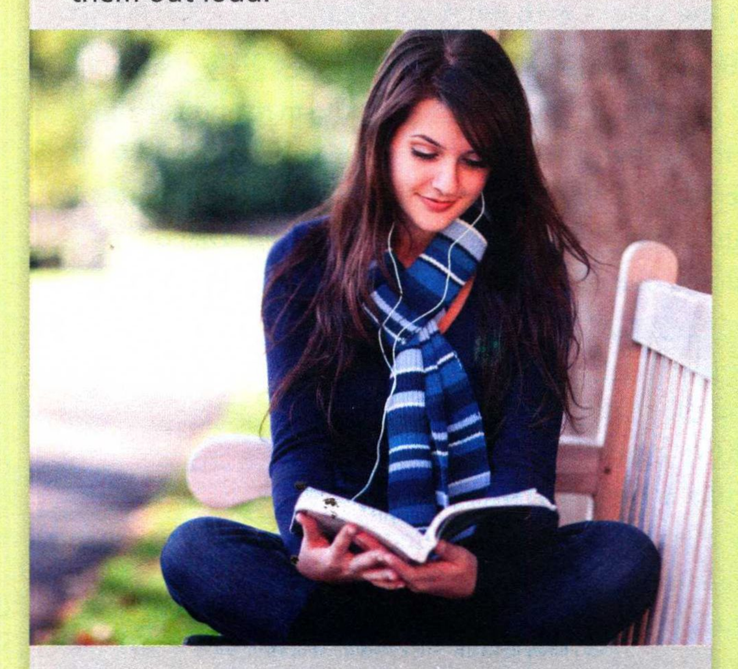
5 Write a paragraph of 80-100 words about Buenos Aires for a travel website. You may include the following points:

- the location of Buenos Aires
- Diego Maradona
- a typical food
- your comments

Speaking for communication

Imitation

Listen to the following statements and read them out loud.



1 We went to Saint Lucia last year, where we had a relaxing holiday on the beach, reading our books and swimming. (Sharing)

2 Our last holiday was a city holiday, and we went to New York and had a great time just before Christmas. (Sharing)

3 I think traveling by train is more comfortable than flying. And I don't like flying. (Listening)

4 Where do you like to stay: in a hotel or a self-catering apartment? (Listening)

5 I've been riding on and off since I was eight or nine and I love horses and I've never played polo before and apparently Argentina is the place to learn. (Viewing)

Role-play

New words

green bean *n.* 青刀豆；四季豆

1 Read the following expressions that a waiter / waitress often uses in a restaurant. Then listen to a conversation and check (✓) the ones you hear.

- ☐ 1 Good evening. Welcome to our restaurant.
- ☐ 2 A table for two?
- ☐ 3 What would you like to have?
- ☐ 4 Would you like something to drink?
- ☐ 5 Tonight's special is ...
- ☐ 6 It's grilled pork with potatoes.
- ☐ 7 Small, medium or large?
- ☐ 8 Are you ready to order?

2 Read the following statements that are said by the customers when making orders in the restaurant. Listen to the conversation again and fill in the blanks.

1 ________________ an orange juice?

2 And ________________ a bottle of mineral water?

3 What's __________?

4 Is it __________?

5 ____________ some soup and the special.

6 ____________ for me, please.

SPEAKING SKILLS

Making and taking orders in a restaurant

The speaking skill in this unit is making and taking orders in a restaurant. Let's learn some expressions that are often used in a restaurant conversation.

	Customer's expressions	Waiter's / Waitress' expressions
Greeting & finding a seat	• Good morning / afternoon / evening. • Hi, can I have a table for two, please?	• Good morning / afternoon / evening. • Welcome to Lilly Restaurant. • A table for two? • A table by the window?
Getting a menu	• May / Can I have a menu?	• Here are your menus. I'll be back to take your order in a minute.
Asking for and giving recommendations	• What is today's special? • What would you recommend? • Is there anything you can recommend?	• Today's special is grilled salmon. • I'd recommend roast lamb (烤羔羊肉). • Yes, our house wine (招牌酒) is a strong recommendation.
Ordering	• We'd like to order now, please. • I'd / We'd like the steak (牛排), please. • Do you have fruit salad? • Can / Could I have chicken salad, please?	• Are you ready to order? • What would you like to have? • How would you like your steak done? Rare, medium, or well-done?

Here are more tips for making orders properly:

- Make orders in a polite way. Just barking out orders is considered as being rude. Try to use sentence patterns such as *I'd like to ... please* and *Could I have ... please?*.
- Use *please* and *thanks* all the time when being served.
- Try to show your appreciation by providing positive feedback when the waiter / waitress comes to check on you. For example, you may say *The food is great!* or *Delicious!*.

3 Look at the following menus and discuss in pairs. If you can only order three things on each menu, which dishes would you like to try?

Menu A



STARTER
Onion soup
Chicken salad

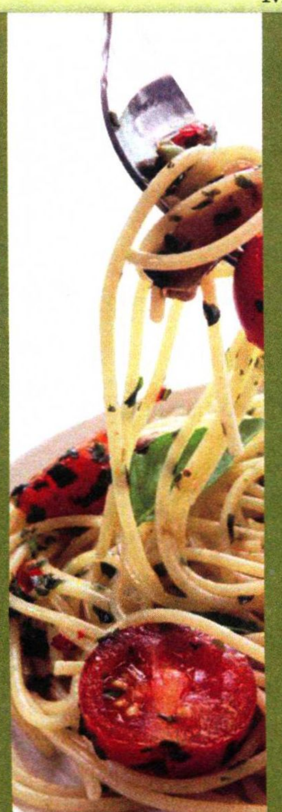
MAIN COURSE
Roast lamb
Chicken with rice
Fish and chips

TODAY'S SPECIAL
Summer mix
Garden delight

DESSERT
Apple pie
Chocolate pudding

BEVERAGE
Coke
Red wine

Menu B



STARTER
Tomato soup
Vegetable salad

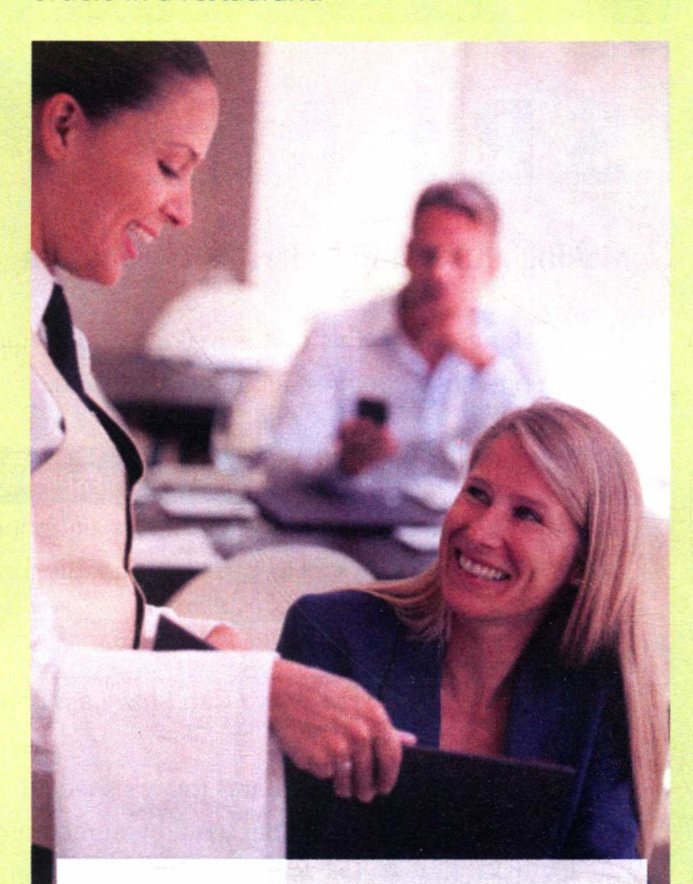
MAIN COURSE
Hotdog
Beef steak
Chicken sandwich

TODAY'S SPECIAL
Spring special
Roman holiday

DESSERT
Ice cream
Chocolate cake

BEVERAGE
Beer
Pepsi

4 Work in pairs and role-play the following situations. Use the skills for making and taking orders in a restaurant.



Situation 1
Making orders based on Menu A

A You are a customer. Look at Menu A on the left and order your food. Ask Student B about today's specials.

B You are a waiter / waitress. Look at Page 145. Answer your customer's questions and take his / her order.

Situation 2
Making orders based on Menu B

A You are a customer. Look at Menu B on the left and order your food. Ask Student B about today's specials.

B You are a waiter / waitress. Look at Page 146. Answer your customer's questions and take his / her order.

Group discussion Introducing a town / city in China

Get ideas

1 Look at the table. Then listen to two people talk about a city and complete the table.

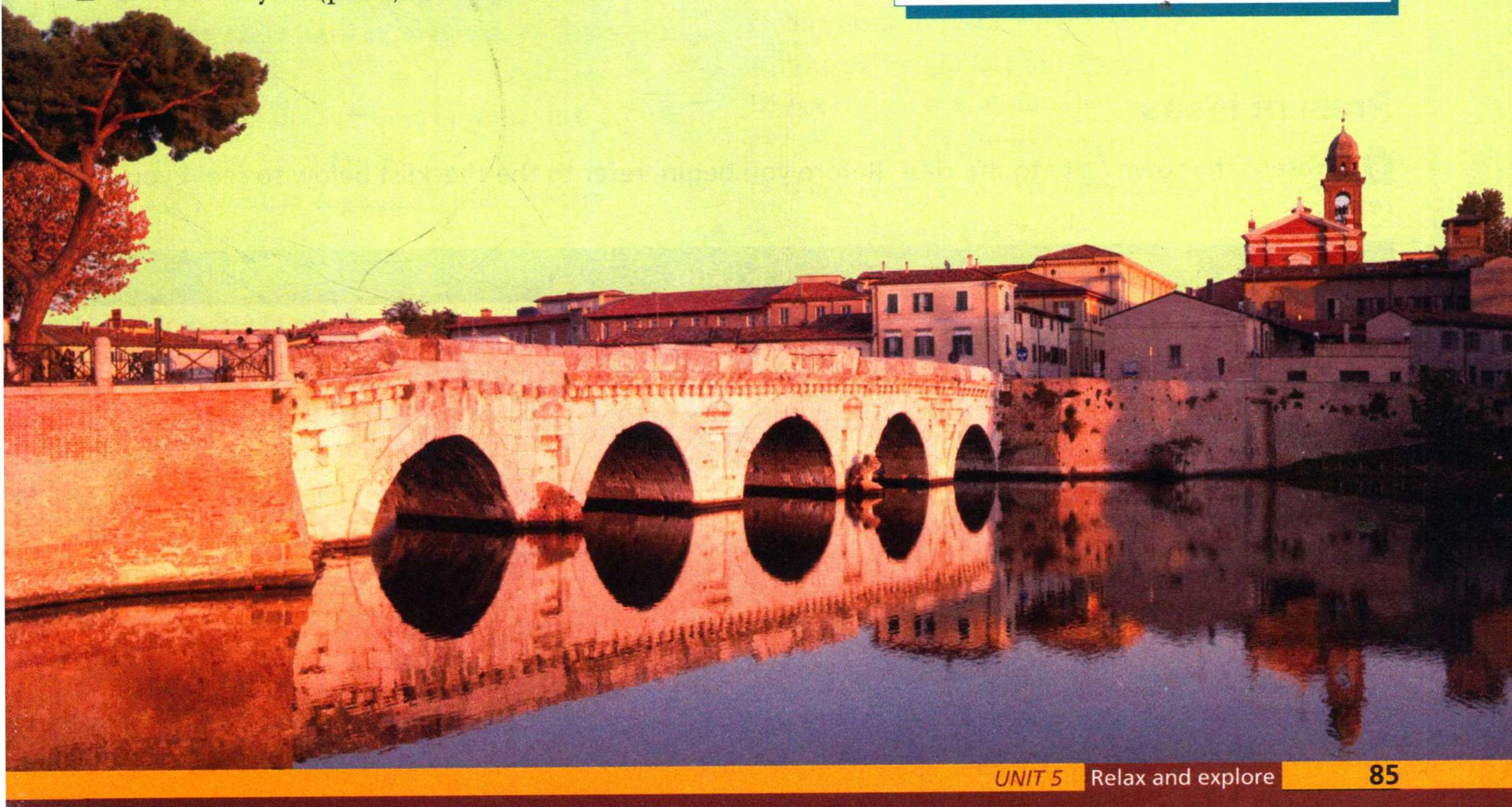
Where it is	Rimini, in 1) ___________
Places to visit	the cathedral, the Arch of Augustus, and the 2) ___________
Things to do	3) ___________ in the sea in the summer; go to the 4) ___________ on the beach at night; 5) ___________ on the beach all day; eat great food and 6) ___________ all night
Typical food	Puntarelle or pasta with 7) _______________. The fish is really 8) ___________ because it is very fresh.

2 Read the expressions to describe a town / city. Then listen to the conversation again and check (✓) the ones you hear.

☐ 1 We want to talk about …
☐ 2 It's an old town …
☐ 3 It's got a beautiful …
☐ 4 One of the most important places in … is …
☐ 5 Here you can see …
☐ 6 A famous person from … is …
☐ 7 A typical food from … is …
☐ 8 It's a very … (place). You can … here.

New words

Rimini /'rɪmɪni/ 里米尼（意大利城市）
Adriatic /ˌeɪdrɪ'ætɪk/ *a.* 亚得里亚海的（地中海一部分）
cathedral /kə'θiːdrəl/ *n.* 大教堂
Arch of Augustus /ˌɑːtʃ əv ɔː'gʌstəs/ 奥古斯都拱门
puntarelle /ˌpʌntɑː'reli/ *n.* 菊苣；菊苣色拉
pasta /'pæstə/ *n.* 意大利面食



Discuss and organize ideas

3 Work in groups. Choose a town / city in China you think foreign tourists would most like to visit.

4 Do some research and decide what facts of the town / city you want to talk about. Complete the following table. Write down the key expressions that you may use to talk about the facts.

	Facts	Key expressions
Town / City name		We want to talk about ...
Where it is		
Places to visit		
Famous people		
Typical local food		
Things to do		

5 Prepare for your presentation and use the notes to organize your ideas.

Present ideas

6 Present the town / city to the class. Before you begin, refer to the checklist below to see if you are ready.

Checklist
☐ Use some of the key expressions to describe the town / city.
☐ Describe the town / city in an organized way.
☐ Make my description both informative and attractive.
☐ Pause sometimes and check for understanding.

7 Vote for three towns / cities you think foreign tourists would most like to visit.

Further practice in listening

Short conversations

Listen to five short conversations and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1 A Because he will have a visitor.
  B Because he will attend a conference.
  C Because he will have to go to New York.
  D Because he will have to stay on the farm.

2 A They have agreed on a rough vacation plan.
  B They have agreed on where to go on vacation.
  C They have agreed on when to go for the vacation.
  D They have agreed on when to have another discussion.

3 A She has bought too many gifts.
  B She shouldn't shop for a full day.
  C She has used too much space for the gifts.
  D She shouldn't spend too much money on gifts.

4 A They need to hire another cleaner.
  B The man needs to find another job.
  C They don't have enough money for a vacation.
  D The man doesn't know how to ask his boss for a raise.

5 A The woman is going to hold a party on the beach.
  B The woman is inviting the man to join her family holiday.
  C The woman's family will have a holiday on the beach.
  D The woman's family will attend a university celebration.

Long conversation

New words

Halloween /ˌhæləˈwin/ *n.* 万圣节前夕
costume /ˈkɒstjuːm/ *n.* （化装舞会上的）化妆服

Culture notes

Halloween: a yearly holiday observed on October 31st, the night before All Saints' Day（万圣节）. Typical festive Halloween activities include playing trick-or-treat, attending costume parties, carving jack-o'-lanterns（南瓜灯）, visiting haunted attractions, telling scary（恐怖的）stories, watching horror films, as well as attending church services.

Listen to a long conversation and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1 A She liked playing an interesting game.
  B She enjoyed seeing many of her old friends.
  C She enjoyed wearing her Halloween costume.
  D She liked the decorations in Jason's front yard.

2 A None of her friends likes Jason.
  B None of Jason's guests is young.
  C She wants to go to Linda's party.
  D She went to Jason's party last year.

3 A The party will last four hours.
  B Six people will attend the party.
  C They will have huge bags of candy.
  D They will play a new game called "Guess Who".

4 A Go to Jason's party.
  B Go to Linda's party.
  C Attend both Jason's and Linda's parties.
  D Celebrate Halloween with her parents.

Passage 1

Listen to a short passage and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1 A Some stores offered bigger holiday discounts.
  B Some stores provided more choices of nightlife.
  C Some stores made efforts to attract young people.
  D Some stores opened much earlier than they used to.

2 A To attract young customers.
  B To beat other stores for sales.
  C To let people sleep late the next day.
  D To keep people stay up for the night.

3 A 24 percent.
  B 37 percent.
  C 9.5 percent.
  D 23.5 percent.

4 A She and her cousins went back home at midnight.
  B She liked the traditional 4 a.m. Black Friday openings better.
  C She preferred midnight shopping to early morning shopping.
  D She and her cousins got up very early to buy discounted items.

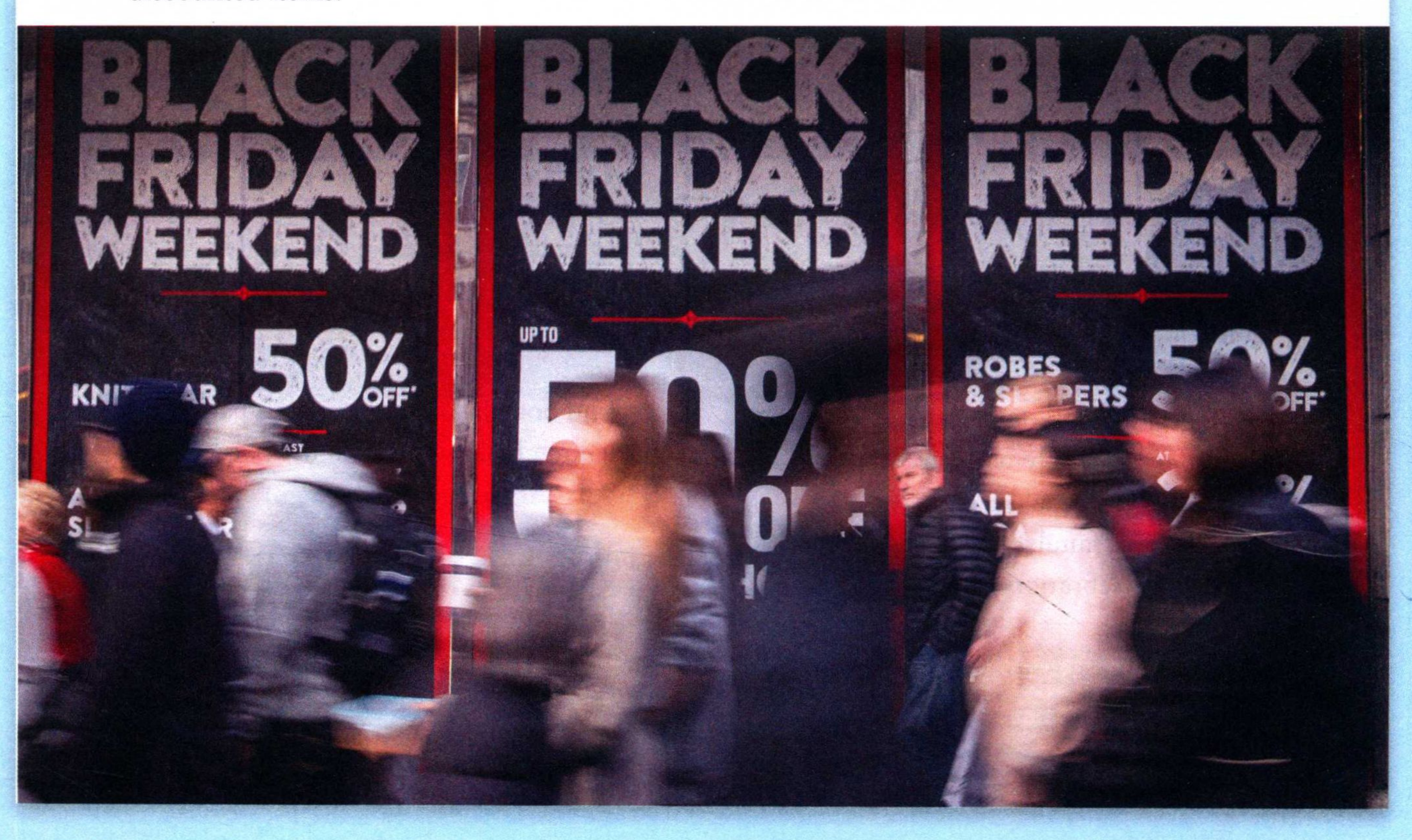
New words

Black Friday 黑色星期五（美国感恩节后的第一天）
Thanksgiving /'θæŋksˌɡɪvɪŋ/ 感恩节

Culture notes

Black Friday: the day after Thanksgiving Day in the US. It is a busy shopping day and is also a holiday.

Thanksgiving (Day): a public holiday in the US and in Canada. In the US, Thanksgiving falls on the fourth Thursday of November, when families have a large meal together to celebrate and give thanks for food, health, families, etc. In Canada, Thanksgiving occurs on the second Monday in October.



Passage 2

Listen to a short passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, listen for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, fill in the blanks with the exact words you hear. When the passage is read for the third time, check what you have written.

Most people like to keep a healthy diet during the holiday season starting from Thanksgiving to Christmas and New Year. There are many social events to 1) ___________ and we love to look our best. We also need healthy food to 2) ________________ the energy necessary to go to all of these parties with enthusiasm.

But the unfortunate reality is that many of us have a hard time 3) __________________ healthy eating habits during the holidays. We face more 4) ___________ at this time than we do during the rest of the year. Starting from Thanksgiving, many of us are already 5) ___________ gaining some weight. The holiday season is when we bring out abundant and delicious food. Turkey, ham, cakes and other great foods attract us to eat larger 6) ___________ than we need. Many of us are more likely than usual to 7) ___________ ourselves, and not always with the healthiest food. Moreover, the holiday season is a busy, and often stressful, time of year. We are rushing too much, spending too much, and letting stress 8) __________________ us too often. This can lead to emotional eating, that is, eating too much or too little.

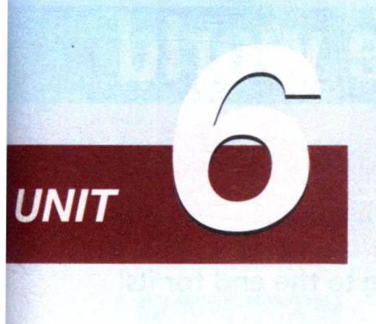
Luckily, there are some 9) ___________ ways to fight holiday eating problems. Learn about the causes of and solutions for emotional eating. Eat some healthy food before you go to a party so that you won't eat too much there. Exercise after the party is over. All these 10) ___________ can help you curb holiday eating without reducing your holiday joy.



Wrapping up

Use the following self-assessment checklist to check what you have learned in this unit.

	OK	Needs work
I can talk about different kinds of holidays and interesting places.	☐	☐
I can listen for people's preferences by identifying comparatives.	☐	☐
I can use proper expressions to make and take orders in a restaurant.	☐	☐
I can introduce a town / city in China in an informative and attractive way.	☐	☐



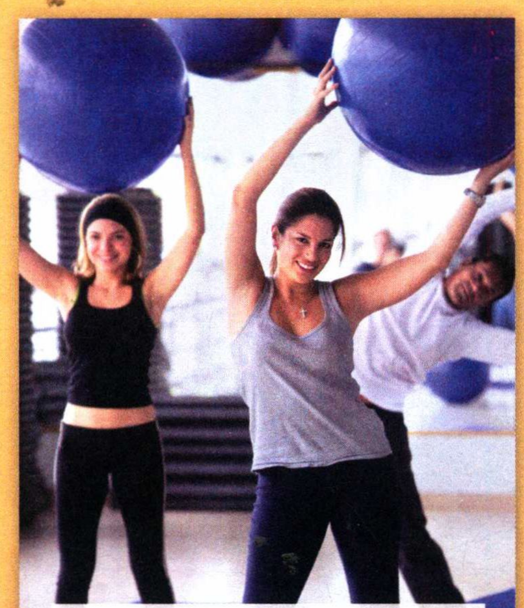
Wit and fit

Learning objectives

- talk about your lifestyle
- predict a change of thought
- talk about health problems
- report on a sports survey

Opening up

1 Look at the list and check (✓) the good habits and bad habits you have.



Good habits

- ☐ walk a lot
- ☐ do exercise
- ☐ eat fresh fruit and vegetables
- ☐ avoid fatty foods
- ☐ get enough sleep

Bad habits

- ☐ skip breakfast
- ☐ eat junk food
- ☐ drink sugary drinks
- ☐ smoke
- ☐ worry a lot

2 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1 How do you think about your lifestyle, healthy or unhealthy? Why?

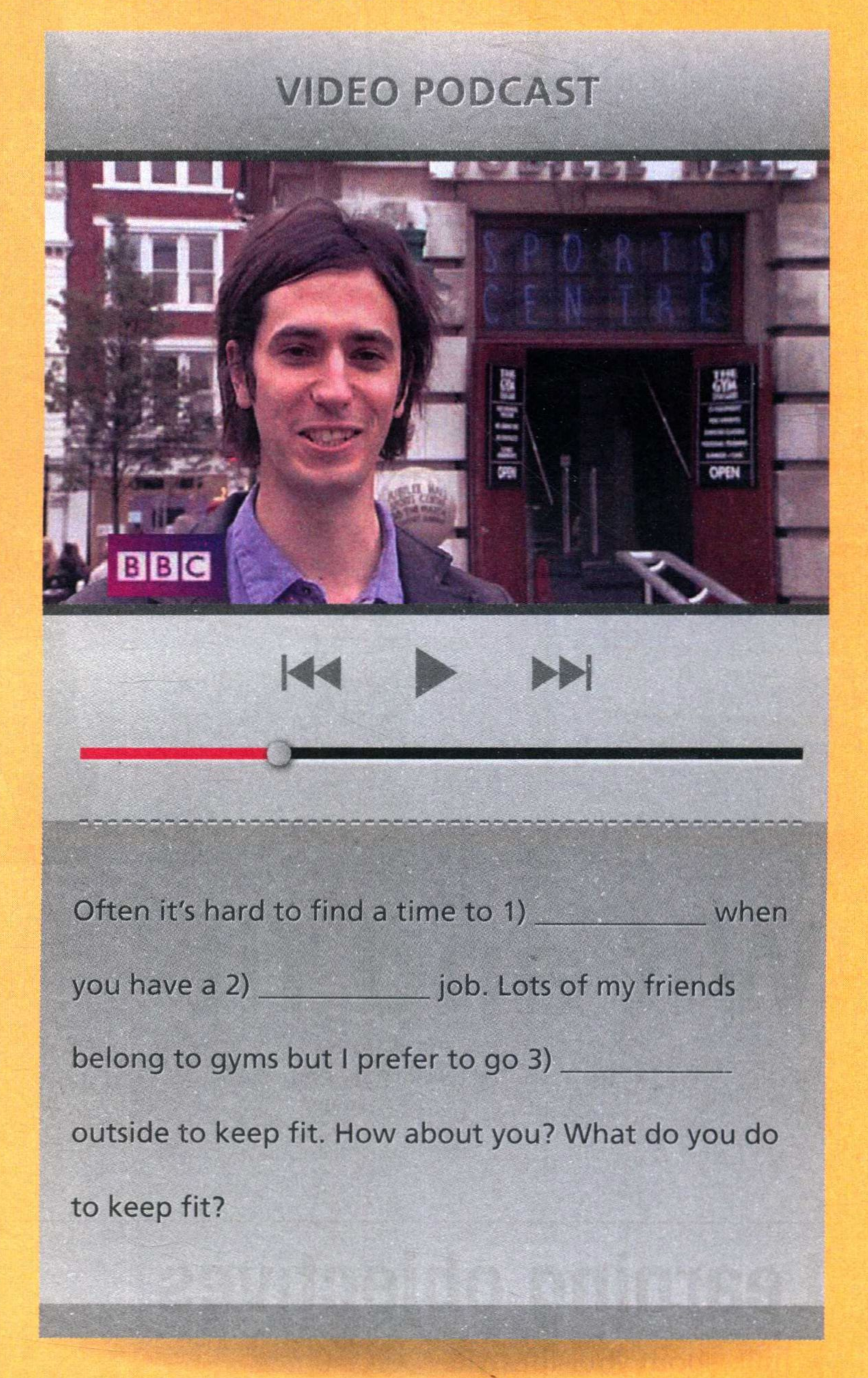
2 What do you usually do to keep fit and healthy?

Listening to the world

Sharing

1 Watch a podcast from the beginning to the end for its general idea.

2 Read the paragraph. Then watch Part 1 of the podcast and fill in the blanks with the words that Finn uses.



Often it's hard to find a time to 1) ___________ when you have a 2) ___________ job. Lots of my friends belong to gyms but I prefer to go 3) ___________ outside to keep fit. How about you? What do you do to keep fit?

Now watch again and check your answers.

New words

Part 2

rowing /ˈrəʊɪŋ/ *n.* 划船（运动）
incorporate /ɪnˈkɔːpəˌreɪt/ *v.* 把（某事物）并入，包含
meditation /ˌmedɪˈteɪʃn/ *n.* 冥想
hectic /ˈhektɪk/ *a.* 繁忙的
Pilates /pɪˈlɑːtiːz/ *n.* 普拉提（一种健身运动）
foot patrol /ˈfʊt pəˌtrəʊl/ *n.* 步行巡逻

Culture notes

Pilates: a physical fitness system designed by Joseph Pilates in the early 20th century. It is a series of controlled movements engaging your body and mind. It can improve muscular strength, endurance, flexibility, coordination and posture.

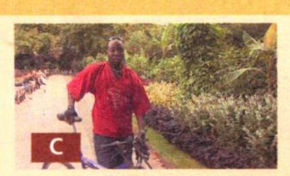
3 *What do they do to keep fit?* Look at the people below and read the statements. Then watch Part 2 of the podcast and check (✔) the true statements.

☐ 1 

He does a bit of rowing and coaches rowing as well.

☐ 2 

As a working mother, she does not have time for any kind of exercise.

☐ 3 

He goes to the gym more or less three to four times a week but eats a lot of unhealthy food.

☐ 4 

He prefers running to walking.

☐ 5 

Although she is busy, she does many kinds of exercise.

☐ 6 

She is quite fit as she takes long walks after supper as an exercise.

Now watch again and check your answers.

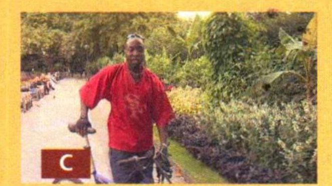
4 *What other things would they like to do to keep fit?* Look at the people below and read the statements. Then watch Part 3 of the podcast and match the statements 1-7 to the people A-G.















____ 1 I would like to learn to rock climb.

____ 2 When I was at university, um, I got quite into swing dancing ... I'd quite like to take that up again since it's an easy way of keeping fit, and you meet a lot of people.

____ 3 I'd love to get involved with some team sports. ... Er, particularly I think I'd like to get into hockey.

____ 4 I would actually like to join a rowing club, ...

____ 5 I'd quite like to learn how to play tennis properly.

____ 6 I would like to run, but, er ... my legs are, are not running legs, so I prefer to cycle.

____ 7 I really enjoy getting out of London at the weekend and going sailing.

Now watch again and check your answers.

New words

Part 3

hockey /ˈhɒki/ *n.* 曲棍球

swing /swɪŋ/ *n.* 摇摆乐（流行于 20 世纪 30 和 40 年代，由大型乐团演奏的一种节奏强劲的爵士舞曲）

jive /dʒaɪv/ *n.* 摇摆舞（流行于 20 世纪 30 和 40 年代的一种音乐节奏很快的舞蹈）

jazz /dʒæz/ *n.* 爵士乐

Part 4

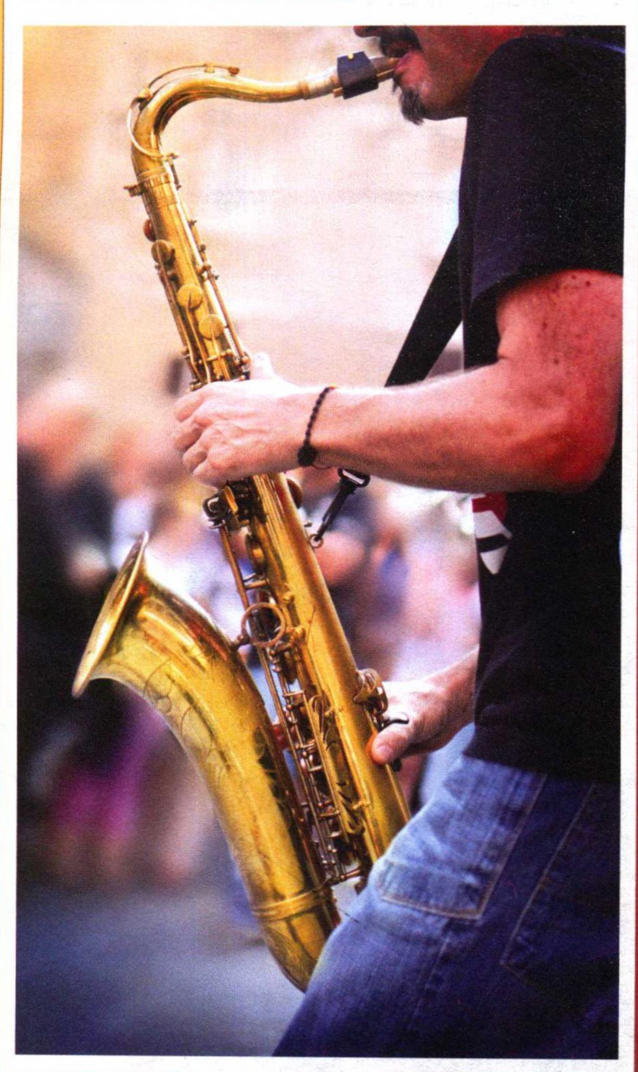
shift /ʃɪft/ *n.* 轮班工作时间

caffeine /ˈkæfiːn/ *n.* 咖啡因

crisp /krɪsp/ *n.* (*BrE*) 炸薯片

Culture notes

jazz: a musical style that started at the beginning of the 20th century in African American communities in the southern United States



5 *Do they do anything that isn't very healthy?* Look at the people below and read the statements. Then watch Part 4 of the podcast and fill in the blanks.



Um, I have a bit of 1) ____________________. Um, I love dessert, and I love to eat, er, 2) ____________ things.



I definitely drink too much 3) ____________, and I do like 4) ____________ as well.



5) ______________ is really bad for you so I try and avoid that – as much as I can, although it does happen quite 6) ____________.



I love chocolate, and I probably eat 7) ____________________ of it.



Um, because of my shift work, I eat a lot of 8) ______________, er, especially in the early hours of the morning.



I eat 9) ____________________ crisps, and chocolate and biscuits. And because I bake, I also eat a lot of 10) ____________.

Now watch again and check your answers.

6 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1 Which person in Part 1 of the podcast are you similar to? Why?

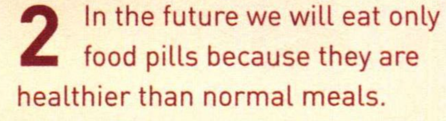
2 Which person in Part 1 of the podcast would you like to learn from? Why?

Listening

BEFORE ▶ you listen

1 Look at the pictures and read the statements about food. Do you think they will be true in the future?

1 In the future superfoods (超级食品 < 指具有较高营养价值的天然食品 >) (very healthy foods, e.g. broccoli (花椰菜)) may be the answer to our health problems.



2 In the future we will eat only food pills because they are healthier than normal meals.



3 In the future we might have food that starts as the same but can change its flavor for different people.



LISTENING SKILLS

Predicting a change of thought

Speakers often use some contrast signal words to indicate a change of thought. These signal words include *but, however, nevertheless, in contrast, on the other hand, although, on the contrary, otherwise, yet, despite, still,* and *instead*. When you hear these words, you can predict that a change of thought may occur. The following are some examples showing how these contrast signal words are used to indicate a change of the speaker's thought.

Information before "but", etc.	Contrast signal words	Information after "but", etc.
It will be rainy in the morning,	but	it will be sunny in the afternoon.
I like your idea;	however,	it is difficult to put it into practice.
I love vegetables.	In contrast,	my husband loves meat.
It doesn't seem ugly to me;	on the contrary,	I think it's quite beautiful.
The new system had its weaknesses.	Nevertheless,	it was preferable to the old one.

Listening for contrast signal words will help you predict the contrastive connections between ideas before and after these signals.

Now you are going to listen to an interview, in which the signal word *but* is used many times. Pay attention to the information before the word *but* and predict the ideas after *but*.

2 Work in pairs. Read the statements from an interview with a food expert and predict what is to follow after each "but".

1. Anyway, they (superfoods) may improve our health, *but* ...
2. Well, in the past astronauts ate a type of food pill when they were in space. *But* ...
3. Food pills might become more popular, *but* ...
4. Imagine you like chocolate ice cream, but your friend likes strawberry. You eat the same ice cream *but* ...
5. So it starts off as the same food or drink, *but* ...
6. The technology might not replace normal drinks and food, *but* ...

New words

superfood /'suːpəˌfuːd/ *n.* 超级食品（指具有较高营养价值的天然食品）
broccoli /'brɒkəli/ *n.* 花椰菜；西兰花
spinach /'spɪnɪtʃ/ *n.* 菠菜
lemonade /ˌleməˈneɪd/ *n.* 柠檬味汽水
nanotechnology /'nænəʊtekˌnɒlədʒi/ *n.* 纳米技术

WHILE ▶ you listen

3 Read the table. Then listen to the interview and fill in the blanks with what you hear.

Information before "but"	Information after "but"
Anyway, they (superfoods) may improve our health, *but* ...	I don't think superfoods will be the answer to our 1) ________________ in the future.
Well, in the past astronauts ate a type of food pill when they were in space. ... *But* ...	I don't think food pills will 2) ________________.
Food pills might become more popular, *but* ...	no, we won't 3) ________________ in the future.
Imagine you like chocolate ice cream, but your friend likes strawberry. You eat the same ice cream *but* ...	it will 4) ________________ for both of you.
So it starts off as the same food or drink, *but* ...	then we 5) ________________ by pushing a button.
The technology might not replace normal drinks and food, *but* ...	it may 6) ________________ in the future.

Now listen again and compare your predictions in Exercise 2 with the correct answers.

4 Listen to the interview again and check (✓) the true statements.

☐ 1 The interview mainly talks about superfoods, food safety and nanotechnology.
☐ 2 It is more important to eat healthy food every day than eating many superfoods one day a week.
☐ 3 The old tradition of cooking and eating together may change in the future.

Now listen again and check your answers.

AFTER ▶ you listen

5 Read the following statements. Choose the ones you agree with and give your reasons.

1 In the future, nobody will be hungry.
2 In the future, people will eat more junk food.
3 People won't eat animals in the future.
4 In the future, more people might grow their own food to save money.
5 Families won't have time to eat together in the future.
6 The next generation may not know how to cook; they will order food on the Internet.

6 Work in pairs and share your answers.

Viewing

New words

Ronnie Corbett /ˌrɒni 'kɔːbɪt/ 龙尼·科比特（英国喜剧演员）

Ronnie Barker /ˌrɒni 'bɑːkə/ 龙尼·巴克（英国喜剧演员）

jolly /'dʒɒli/ *ad.* 很；非常

dedicated /'dedɪˌkeɪtɪd/ *a.* 献身的；一心一意的

squish /skwɪʃ/ *v.* 挤扁；压扁

thingy /'θɪŋi/ *n.* 那东西（用来指不知其名或忘记其名的事物）

game *n.* （网球等比赛的）一局，一场

love *n.* （网球等比赛的）零分

racket /'rækɪt/ *n.*（网球等的）球拍

principle /'prɪnsəpl/ *n.* 原则；原理

matey /'meɪti/ *n.* (*BrE*) 伙伴；好朋友

captain *v.* 当（运动队）队长；率领

A-team *n.* 精英小组

overweight /ˌəʊvə'weɪt/ *a.*（人）过重的，超重的

thrash /θræʃ/ *v.* 轻松击败（对手）

pound /paʊnd/ *v.* 连续重击；猛打

pulverize /'pʌlvəˌraɪz/ *v.* (*infml.*) 彻底击败

fluke /fluːk/ *n.* 侥幸；侥幸的成功

Lords /lɔːdz/ *n.* （伦敦的）洛兹板球场

Culture notes

squash: a high-speed racket sport played by two players in a four-walled court with a small, hollow rubber ball

Lords: a cricket ground in London. It is widely referred to as the "home of cricket".

BEFORE ▶ you view

1 Look at the words below. Which words collocate with *play* and which collocate with *go*?

surfing	basketball	badminton（羽毛球）
horse racing	jogging	rugby（英式橄榄球）
cricket（板球）	cycling	volleyball
swimming	squash（壁球）	rollerblading（滑旱冰）
football	skiing	tennis

2 Read the program information below. Guess why Ronnie Corbett finds it difficult to keep calm.

BBC

The Two Ronnies

The Two Ronnies was a very popular British comedy show which ran from 1971 to 1987. It featured Ronnie Barker and Ronnie Corbett, who played many different characters. In this extract, Corbett and Barker have just played a game of squash. Barker has never played before. Corbett is the local squash champion and he is finding it difficult to keep calm.





WHILE ▶ you view

3 Read the questions and the answer choices. Then watch the video clip and choose the best answer to each question.

1 What can we learn about the man in the suit?
  A He is trying to learn to play squash.
  B He moves quickly when playing squash.
  C He knows nothing about the rules of squash.
  D He has difficulty in expressing his own ideas.
2 What can we learn about the man in the sports clothes?
  A He is the secretary of the squash club.
  B He wants to be captain of a squash team.
  C He wants to learn from the man in the suit.
  D He is proud of having his friends watching.
3 What is the mistake made by the man in the suit right at the beginning of the game?
  A He doesn't stand inside the court.
  B He moves too slowly in the court.
  C He holds the racket by the wrong end.
  D He doesn't grasp the scoring opportunities.
4 What is the real reason for the man in the sports clothes to be very angry?
  A The other man keeps asking silly questions.
  B The other man can't play the game properly.
  C He has been hit badly in the face by the other man.
  D He has lost to the other man, who plays squash for the first time.
5 Are the two men going to play again tomorrow?
  A No, because the man in the sports clothes has broken his racket.
  B Yes, because the man in the sports clothes will teach the other man.
  C Yes, because the man in the suit wants to become a better player.
  D No, because the man in the suit will play cricket tomorrow.

Now watch again and check your answers.

4 Read the sentences 1-10. Then watch the video clip again. Who says the sentences: Barker (B), the man in the suit, or Corbett (C), the man in the sports clothes?

____ 1 "I must say I really enjoyed that."
____ 2 "... it's a super game, isn't it? I, I can't understand why I've never tried it before."
____ 3 "How many goals did I get?"
____ 4 "You won ... four games to love!"
____ 5 "... this is a ball ... The game is called 'squash'."
____ 6 "Will it work now you've done that?"
____ 7 "I'm not going to be playing squash anymore ever!"
____ 8 "I thought I might get a bit better."
____ 9 "I'll tell you what ... It won't happen the next time."
____ 10 "I'll get a new one, and tomorrow morning, here, 10 o'clock, things will be different!"

Now watch again and check your answers.

AFTER ▶ you view

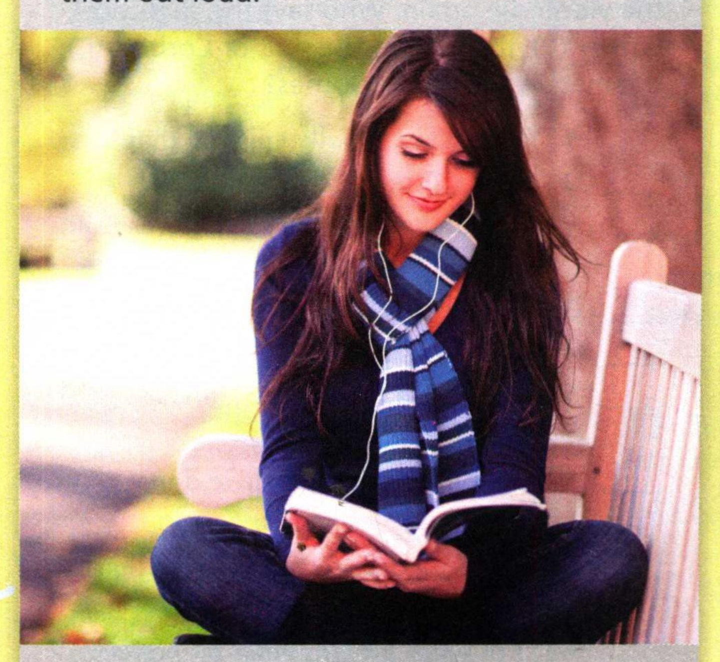
5 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1 What is so funny about Ronnie Barker, the man in the suit, in this comedy? Give two examples.
2 Have you ever had a similar experience where you were defeated by someone less skilled in a specific sport? Share your experience with your partner.

Speaking for communication

Imitation

Listen to the following statements and read them out loud.



1 I'd love to get involved with some team sports. I really enjoy, sort of, the team aspect of sport. (Sharing)

2 I would actually like to join a rowing club, but unfortunately I don't have time and it is a little bit expensive. (Sharing)

3 Well, cooking and eating together is an important part of family life and it always will be. (Listening)

4 The technology might not replace normal drinks and food, but it may become common in the future. (Listening)

5 I'm one of the best players round here, as a matter of fact. (Viewing)

Role-play

New words

painkiller /ˈpeɪnˌkɪlə/ *n.* 止痛药
X-ray /ˈeks ˌreɪ/ *n.* X 光片

1 Listen to two conversations between a doctor and her patients. Match the doctor's questions to the patients' answers as you hear in the conversations.

Doctor

Conversation 1

_d_ 1 What's the matter?
____ 2 How long have you had this problem?

Conversation 2

____ 3 How can I help?
____ 4 Can I have a look?
____ 5 Where does it hurt? Here?
____ 6 Can you move it?

Patients

a Argh. Yes, there.
b A few weeks now. And I can't sleep at night because my head hurts.
c Yes, a little, but it's very painful.
d I feel terrible. I get these headaches and I feel sick.
e Yes, of course.
f Well, I'm worried about my foot.

2 Listen to the two conversations again and fill in the blanks with what you hear.

Problem 1: Headaches and sleeping problems
Suggestions: You should stop drinking so much 1) ________________. Try to drink just 2) ________________ a day. I'll give you some 3) __________. Take two of these 4) ________________.

Problem 2: 5) ________________
Suggestions: It's nothing to 6) __________, but I think you should go to the hospital for an X-ray.

SPEAKING SKILLS

Talking about health problems

When you are not feeling well, you might need to go to see the doctor. The following is something you should know about seeing the doctor.

- The doctor often starts a conversation by using *wh-* questions, such as *What's the matter / wrong?*. He / She may then go on to ask more specific questions such as *How long have you had this problem?*. He / She may also ask for permission to examine the patient, using questions such as *Can I have a look?*.
- The patient often describes his / her symptoms (症状) with sentence patterns such as *I feel sick / terrible / painful*, and *I have a pain in my left leg / arm*.
- Often the doctor gives advice or orders by using *should*, *must* or imperative sentences. For example, *I think you should stop drinking so much coffee. Try to drink just one small cup a day.* He / She may also prescribe some medicine and tell the patient how it should be taken. For example, *I'll give you some painkillers for the headaches. Take two of these three times a day.*

The following is a variety of English expressions used in doctor-patient conversations.

Doctors' expressions	Patients' expressions
• What's the problem? • How do you feel? / How are you feeling? • Do you have any other problem? • Where does it hurt? • Can I have a look (at ...)? • Do you smoke cigarettes? • Do you feel like this more during the day or at night? • We'll run a blood test. • There is nothing to worry about. • I'll give you some antibiotics (抗生素) / painkillers. • You must take this medicine for at least three days.	• I'm worried about my foot. • I have a headache. • I can't sleep. • I broke my arm. • It hurts when I walk / talk. • My back hurts. • It's very painful. • It / The pain doesn't go away! • I've been suffering from a fever for two days. • I feel like this more during the day than at night. • When should I come to see you again? • How often should I take the pills? • Do I need to watch my diet?

3 Work in pairs and role-play the following situations. Use the skills for asking and talking about health problems.

Situation 1

Having a backache

A You are a doctor seeing a patient. Use the following prompts to ask questions and make suggestions. You start the conversation.
- how long?
- where / hurt?
- when / hurt?
- how / hurt?
- take painkillers
- get lots of rest
- don't do sports

B You are a patient seeing a doctor. Use the following prompts to explain your problems.
- two weeks
- the pain / lower back
- it hurts / move (stand up, sit down, walk, etc.)
- got hurt / playing football



Situation 2

Having a bad cough

A You are a doctor seeing a patient. Use the following prompts to ask questions and make suggestions. You start the conversation.
- how long?
- temperature / feel ill?
- smoke cigarettes / how many?
- have an X-ray
- give up smoking

B You are a patient seeing a doctor. Use the following prompts to explain your problems.
- a few months
- tried antibiotics
- don't have a temperature
- don't feel ill
- smoke 10 cigarettes a day

Situation 3

Having a fever

A You are a doctor seeing a patient. Use the following prompts to ask questions and make suggestions. You start the conversation.
- what / problem?
- take any medicine?
- then take medicine for at least three days
- take a rest
- on a liquid diet
- do not need to come again unless the fever continues

B You are a patient seeing a doctor. Use the following prompts to explain your problems.
- fever / three days
- haven't taken any medicine
- ask if you can go to work
- ask about diet
- ask if you should see the doctor again

Group discussion Reporting on a sports survey

New words

sporting /ˈspɔːtɪŋ/ *a.* 体育运动的
Pelé /ˈpeleɪ/ 贝利（巴西球星）
Brazilian /brəˈzɪliən/ *n.* 巴西人
grapefruit /ˈɡreɪpˌfruːt/ *n.* 西柚；葡萄柚

Culture notes

Pelé: a famous Brazilian footballer. In Brazil, Pelé is regarded as a national hero. He is known for his accomplishments and contributions to the game of football.

Get ideas

1 Listen to some people answering questions for a sports survey. Write down the survey questions.

1 ______________________________
2 ______________________________
3 ______________________________
4 ______________________________

2 Read the expressions below. Then listen to the survey again and check (✓) the ones you hear.

☐ 1 Sometimes it's difficult to find time to exercise, but …
☐ 2 Doing sport makes you feel really good.
☐ 3 I play football a lot.
☐ 4 I go to the gym once or twice.
☐ 5 I prefer walking to running.
☐ 6 I think he is one of the greatest football players ever.
☐ 7 Most people in the class like to do sports every day.
☐ 8 Nobody in the class plays cricket.



Discuss and organize ideas

3 Work in groups. Brainstorm a list of questions you may ask in a sports survey to find out about your classmates' sports preferences. The following are for your reference:

- how often you do sports
- your favorite sport in the past and at present
- your favorite type of sports: individual sports or team sports
- your sporting hero
- your reasons for playing sports

4 As a group, choose six questions from your list to ask as many students in your class or in your university as possible. Take notes of their answers.

Questions	Student 1	Student 2	…

5 Summarize your survey results and make a conclusion.

Present ideas

6 Report your group's survey results to the class. Before you begin, refer to the checklist below to see if you are ready.

Checklist
☐ Make a collection of interesting survey questions.
☐ Analyze the survey results thoroughly.
☐ Present the survey results in an organized and clear way.
☐ Use correct pronunciation.

Further practice in listening

Short conversations

Listen to five short conversations and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1 A Go to a bar.
  B Start a project.
  C Go to a movie.
  D Work in the office.

2 A She is watching her diet.
  B She is not eating healthily.
  C She is losing some weight.
  D She is not doing any exercise.

3 A 3 p.m.
  B 6 p.m.
  C 7 a.m.
  D 10 a.m.

4 A She will relax herself.
  B She doesn't need a rest.
  C She will take care of herself.
  D She doesn't have time to rest.

5 A He wonders why John works and studies so hard.
  B He thinks he balances work and study as well as John.
  C He thinks that it's good for John to work 20 hours a week.
  D He wonders how John succeeds both in study and work.

Long conversation

New words

triathlon /traɪˈæθlən/ *n.* 三项全能运动（游泳、自行车、赛跑）

scared /skeəd/ *a.* 害怕的；惊恐的

scare /skeə/ *v.* 使惊恐；吓唬

Listen to a long conversation and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1 A Because she did it in college.
  B Because she wanted to be tough.
  C Because her sister did it and liked it.
  D Because her sister said it was good for her.

2 A Last year.
  B In college.
  C Last week.
  D In high school.

3 A Boring.
  B Scaring.
  C Exciting.
  D Interesting.

4 A Because she fears that a big fish might eat her.
  B Because she fears that she would get lost in lakes.
  C Because she doesn't want to scare away small fishes.
  D Because she doesn't like swimming with many people.

Passage 1

New words

Fredrickson /ˈfredrɪksən/ 弗雷德里克森
ratio /ˈreɪʃiəʊ/ *n.* 比例；比率

Listen to a short passage and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1 A 1:3.
B 3:1.
C 1:10.
D 10:1.

2 A It improves relationships.
B It leads to greater success.
C It helps develop creativity.
D It contributes to good health.

3 A People should turn every negative feeling around.
B Negative feelings can sometimes have positive effects.
C Negative feelings often cause people to make mistakes.
D People should never show negative feelings in public places.

4 A People should learn to manage their emotions.
B People should be patient with their negative feelings.
C People should learn to analyze causes of unhappiness.
D People should identify as many positive feelings as possible.



Passage 2

Listen to a short passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, listen for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, fill in the blanks with the exact words you hear. When the passage is read for the third time, check what you have written.

There are many factors that affect a person's sleep. Stress is the number one cause of short-term sleeping difficulties. Stressful situations include school- or job-related 1) ___________, and serious illness in the family. Usually the sleeping problems 2) ___________ when the stressful situations pass. However, if short-term sleeping problems are not managed properly from the beginning, they can last long and thus 3) ___________ good health.

Unhealthy habits may lead to sleeping problems, too. Drinking coffee or 4) ___________ in the afternoon or evening, exercising close to bedtime, following an irregular morning and nighttime schedule, and working or doing other mentally 5) ___________ activities right before or after getting into bed can interrupt sleep.

Traveling also 6) ___________ sleep, especially traveling across several time zones. This can 7) ___________ your biological rhythms and cause sleep disorders such as trouble falling asleep and trouble remaining asleep.

Environmental factors such as a room that's too hot or cold, too noisy or too bright can be an obstacle to sound sleep. Other influences to 8) ___________ are the comfort and size of your bed and the habits of your sleep partner. If you have to sleep beside someone who has different sleeping habits, breathes in a noisy way, or 9) ___________ other sleeping difficulties, it often becomes your problem too!

Having a 24/7 lifestyle can also interrupt regular sleep patterns. Industries are working round the clock to be 10) ___________, so some people have to work at night; with nonstop automatic communication systems, people are communicating day and night. All these make sleeping at regular times difficult.

New words

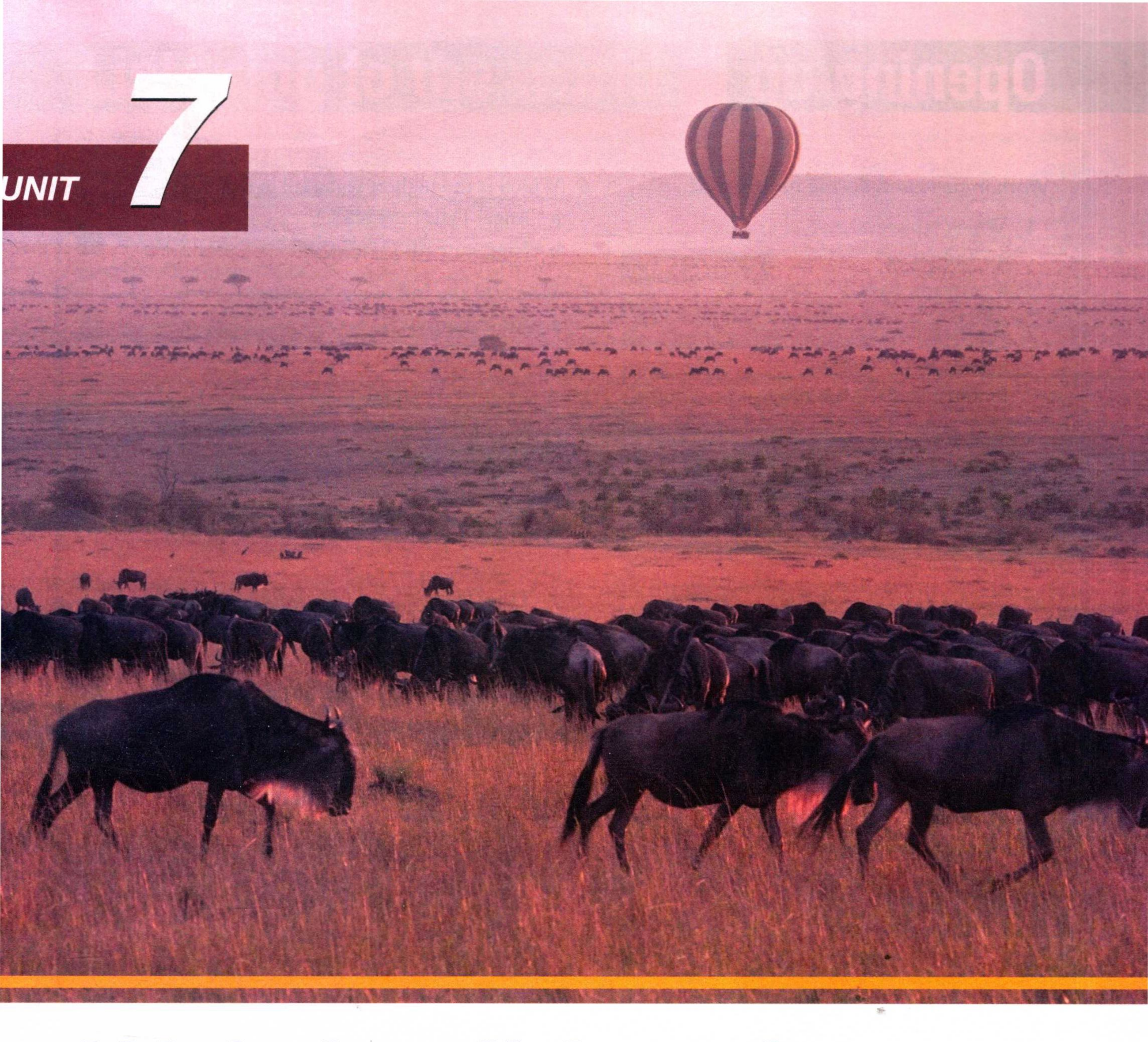
rhythm /ˈrɪðəm/ *n.* 节律；节奏
automatic /ˌɔːtəˈmætɪk/ *a.* 自动的；自动化的



Wrapping up

Use the following self-assessment checklist to check what you have learned in this unit.

	OK	Needs work
I can talk about my lifestyle such as sports and food preferences.	☐	☐
I can predict a change of thought while listening.	☐	☐
I can ask and talk about health problems in English.	☐	☐
I can conduct a survey, summarize and report on the results based on people's answers.	☐	☐



Weird, wild and wonderful

Learning objectives

- talk about nature and environmental issues
- use numbers, symbols and abbreviations in note-taking
- make guesses
- talk about a well-preserved amazing place

Opening up

Work in pairs and do the nature quiz.

1 Which lake is larger?
   a Taihu Lake.
   b Poyang Lake.

2 Which mountain is higher?
   a Taishan Mountain.
   b Huangshan Mountain.

3 Which country has a longer coastline?
   a Canada.
   b Russia.

4 Which is the deepest ocean in the world?
   a The Atlantic (大西洋).
   b The Pacific (太平洋).

5 Which river is longer?
   a The Nile (尼罗河).
   b The Amazon (亚马孙河).

6 Which is the highest waterfall in the world?
   a Angel Falls (安赫尔瀑布).
   b Niagara Falls (尼亚加拉瀑布).

7 Which of the following is colder?
   a An iceberg.
   b Mars at night.

8 What do you call the piece of land surrounded by water on three sides?
   a A peninsula (半岛).
   b An island.

9 What body part can butterflies use to taste their food?
   a Their feet.
   b Their antennae (触角).

10 True or false? Birds can't fly backward.
   a True.
   b False.



Listening to the world

Sharing

1 Watch a podcast from the beginning to the end for its general idea.

2 *Do they like being in the countryside?* Look at the people below and read the statements. Then watch Part 1 of the podcast and check (✓) the true statements.

☐ 1 

He grew up on a farm.

☐ 2 

As she's getting older, she loves London more than the countryside.

☐ 3 

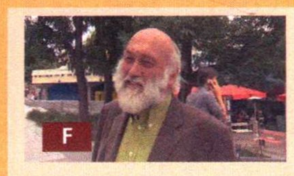
He likes the quiet and fresh air of the countryside.

☐ 4 

She comes from Hertfordshire and lives near the countryside.

☐ 5 

She enjoys weekends in London.

☐ 6 

He's lived in the countryside for 13 years and enjoys growing vegetables.

Now watch again and check your answers.

New words

Part 1

Hertfordshire /ˈhɑː(t)fədʃə/ 赫特福德郡（英国）

Part 2

exotic /ɪgˈzɒtɪk/ *a.* 奇异的；异乎寻常的

telly /ˈteli/ *n.* (*BrE*) 电视

guinea pig /ˈgɪni ˌpɪg/ *n.* 天竺鼠；豚鼠

Culture notes

Hertfordshire: an administrative and historic county of southern England. In 2013, the uSwitch Quality of Life Index listed Hertfordshire as the third-best place to live in the UK.

3 *Do they like wildlife?* Look at the people below and read the statements. Then watch Part 2 of the podcast and match the statements 1-6 to the people A-F.













____ 1 Er, I really, sort of, enjoy things that you don't see every day – um ... enjoy sort of very exotic wildlife that I haven't seen before.

____ 2 Well, I am, er, an animal lover. Er, I'm a vegetarian as well.

____ 3 I like, um, big cats. They're very graceful; they're very beautiful.

____ 4 I like, um, watching them on the telly.

____ 5 I think, I think animals are living beings and should be treated as so – should be treated with respect.

____ 6 Er, since I was a little girl, I've always really liked foxes for some reason.

Now watch again and check your answers.

New words

Part 3

scorpion /ˈskɔːpiən/ *n.* 蝎子

4 *Are there any animals they're frightened of?* Look at the people below and read the statements. Then watch Part 3 of the podcast and fill in the blanks.



1) ___________ and scorpions. Um, just 'cause I know that usually one bite could mean that's 2) ___________.



I don't like spiders. It's not really an animal – but I 3) ______ spiders.



I am very 4) ___________ spiders. Um, and even though in Australia, we get some very small but very dangerous spiders – I'm 5) ___________ very big spiders.



I don't particularly like 6) ___________ because they're big, and they 7) ___________ our dog.



There's nothing that 8) ___________ me – that I haven't got any 9) ___________ of animals scaring me as a child.



I'm quite scared of 10) ___________. I don't really like the sea and so whales and um, animals such as that, I don't really like. Um, I suppose because it's the 11) ___________, I just find it quite scary.

Now watch again and check your answers.

5 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1 Do you like wildlife? Which person in Part 2 of the podcast are you most similar to?
2 If you are going to make a documentary about a kind of animal, what animal would it be? Why?

Listening

BEFORE ▶ you listen

1 Work in groups. Read the Great Green Survey and answer the questions. Who is the "greenest" person in your group?

THE
GREAT GREEN
SURVEY



1 Do you recycle bottles, cans and waste paper?

2 Do you bring your own bag when shopping in a supermarket?

3 Do you use energy-efficient light bulbs at home?

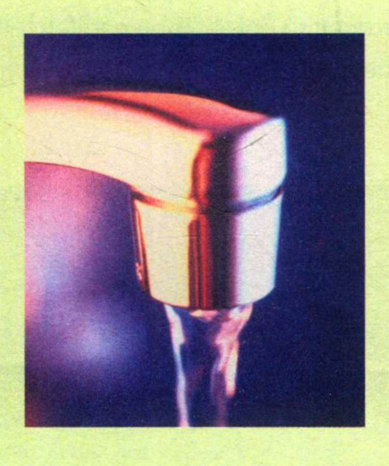
4 Do you turn off the lights when you leave a room?

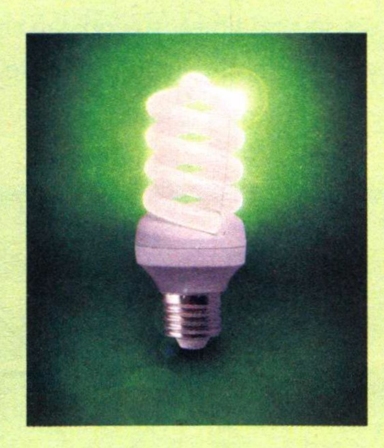
5 Do you turn off the tap when you are brushing your teeth?

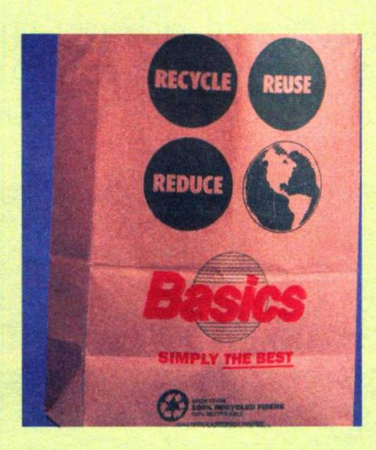
6 Do you unplug computer and cell phone chargers when you are not using them?

7 Do you eat less meat and more locally-grown vegetables and fruits?

8 Do you save food by buying no more food than you can eat?







LISTENING SKILLS

Note-taking: using numbers, symbols and abbreviations

Taking notes is one of the important listening skills. It helps you concentrate and makes you an active listener. The notes you take remind you of what you have heard and make it easier for you to follow the speaker. Besides, by taking notes, you can organize the ideas you are learning about in a clear and well-referenced way. You can easily refer to the notes when needed.

Using numbers, symbols and abbreviations in note-taking is a practical skill in listening as it can save time and energy. There are several ways to do it:

- Use the actual numbers "1", "2" , "3", etc. instead of the words spelled out.
- Use symbols such as "<" for "smaller / less than", and ">" for "bigger / more than".

<	smaller / less than	>	bigger / more than
↑	increase, rise	↓	decrease, fall, drop
& / +	and, plus, add	−	minus
→	lead to, result in		
=	be / equal	≠	not equal, differ, the opposite of
∵	because, since	∴	therefore, so

- Use abbreviations or shortened forms of words / phrases.

e.g.	for example	esp.	especially
etc.	and so on	NY	New York
i.e.	that is, in other words	BJ	Beijing

Besides these common symbols and abbreviations listed above, it may also be helpful to make up your own ones. Now you are going to listen to a program about the world's environmental problems. In the program, the word "problem(s)" occurs several times, so you can shorten it to "prob" or a capitalized "P". But remember, when you make up your own abbreviations, ensure they make sense to you so that you can understand what they mean when reviewing the notes later.

WHILE ▶ you listen

2 Listen to a program for its general idea. How many environmental problems are mentioned? What are they related to?

3 Read the paragraph. Then listen to Part 1 of the program and use numbers, symbols and abbreviations to fill in the blanks.

Welcome to *Save the Planet* where we talk about the world's 1) ____________. Now, did you know there are 2) ____________ people on the planet, and by 3) ____________ there might be 4) ____________? People are living longer and healthier lives than ever before, but a big 5) ____________ means big 6) ____________ for the planet.

Now listen again and check your answers.

4 Read the following outline carefully. Then listen to Part 2 of the program and use numbers, symbols and abbreviations to complete the outline.

Topic: The planet is in trouble: 1) ____________ most important 2) ____________

1 3) ____________

a Many people do not have enough water, but others use too much.

e.g. use of water: Gambia 4) ____________ US

Gambia: 5) ____________ / person / day

US: 6) ____________ / person / day

b Deserts are getting bigger.

e.g. the Sahara: 7) ____________ than before and more 8) ____________ to find clean water

2 9) ____________

More people:

space for people 10) ____________

space for animals 11) ____________

e.g. the Amazon 12) ____________: in the last 10 years, 13) ____________ *of forest were destroyed*

3 14) ____________

a Temp. (temperature) 15) ____________

e.g. Greenland: ice melting 16) ____________ than ever before

b Sea levels 17) ____________

Now listen again and check your answers.

New words

Gambia /ˈgæmbiə/ 冈比亚（非洲国家）
liter /ˈliːtə/ *n.* 升（液量或气量的公制单位）
the Sahara Desert /ðə səˈhɑːrə ˌdezət/ 撒哈拉沙漠（非洲）
rainforest /ˈreɪnˌfɒrɪst/ *n.*（热带）雨林
species /ˈspiːʃiːz/ *n.* 物种；种
extinct /ɪkˈstɪŋkt/ *a.* 灭绝的；绝种的
Greenland /ˈgriːnlənd/ 格陵兰（岛）（北大西洋）
Bangkok /ˌbæŋˈkɒk/ 曼谷（泰国首都）
Sydney /ˈsɪdni/ 悉尼（澳大利亚城市）
Rio de Janeiro /ˌriːəʊ də dʒəˈnɪərəʊ/ 里约热内卢（巴西港市）

Culture notes

the Amazon Rainforest: a forest that covers most of the Amazon Basin of South America and accounts for over half of the planet's remaining rainforests. Because the plants there continuously recycle carbon dioxide into oxygen, it has been described as the "lungs of our planet".

AFTER ▶ you listen

5 Read the environmental slogans below and decide on the slogans you like most.

1 Reduce, reuse and recycle.
2 What will your children breathe?
3 Don't litter; it makes the world bitter!
4 One tree can make a million matches. One match can destroy a million trees.

6 Work in groups and come up with your own environmental slogan. Share the slogan with other groups.

Viewing

New words

Joanna Lumley /dʒəʊ'ænə ˌlʌmli/ 乔安娜·拉姆利（英国演员）
fairytale /'feəriˌteɪl/ *a.* 童话般的；极好的
fabulously /'fæbjʊləsli/ *ad.* 极其
long *v.* 渴望；极想
steamy /'stiːmi/ *a.* 闷热潮湿的
tropical /'trɒpɪkl/ *a.* （国家）位于热带的
yearn /jɜːn/ *v.* 渴望；向往
elusive/ɪ'luːsɪv/ *a.* 难找到的；难抓住的
oil-based *a.* 油基的；油制的
pastel /'pæstl/ *n.* 蜡笔
Viking /'vaɪkɪŋ/ *n.* 北欧海盗
haunt /hɔːnt/ *v.* 萦绕在……心头；缠扰
rippling /'rɪplɪŋ/ *a.* 呈波状移动的
rank /ræŋk/ *n.* (*BrE*) 出租车搭乘站
Tura Christiansen /'tʊərə ˌkrɪstʃənsən/ 图拉·克里斯蒂安森
Tromsø /'trɒmsɜː/ 特罗姆瑟市（挪威城镇）
Kjetil Skøglie /'tʃetl ˌskɔːgliː/ 谢蒂尔·斯科格列
pitch-black /ˌpɪtʃ 'blæk/ *a.* 漆黑的
fjord /fjɔːd/ *n.*（尤指挪威海岸的）峡湾

Culture notes

Northern Lights: natural bands of colored light display in the sky, particularly in the Arctic region, caused by the collision（碰撞）of energetic charged particles with atoms in the high-altitude atmosphere

Tromsø: a town in northern Norway and one of the best places in the world to observe the Northern Lights

BEFORE ▶ you view

1 Work in pairs. Look at the picture of the land of Northern Lights and discuss the questions.

Why do you think some people like going to places like this?

2 Read the program information below and check (✓) the true statements.

☐ 1 This documentary is about the life of Joanna Lumley as an actress.
☐ 2 Joanna had always wanted to see the amazing Northern Lights as a child.
☐ 3 Joanna used different means of transportation to get to the north.

BBC

Joanna Lumley in the Land of the Northern Lights

During her childhood, actress Joanna Lumley dreamed of seeing the amazing Northern Lights of Norway. Many years later she got the chance. This BBC documentary program follows her journey. She travels by plane, boat, train, sled and car to get to the far north, where she hopes her dream will come true. Will she see the lights?



BBC

WHILE ▶ you view

3 Read the questions and the answer choices. Then watch the video clip and choose the best answer to each question.

1 Where did Joanna Lumley live as a little girl?
   A In a cold polar area.
   B In a hot and dry area.
   C In a steamy tropical area.
   D In a snowy mountainous area.
2 Why does Joanna Lumley say she feels she has come into another world?
   A Because it is full of snow queens.
   B Because it is unlike what she has dreamed.
   C Because it is very different from her own place.
   D Because it is a place with no taxis but sled dogs.
3 Where did Joanna Lumley first learn about the Northern Lights?
   A From a book.
   B From her friends.
   C From an old drawing.
   D From some beautiful old maps.
4 What does the local guide tell Joanna Lumley to do?
   A Wait patiently to see the Northern Lights.
   B Walk further down to see the Northern Lights.
   C Wait for the whole morning to see the Northern Lights.
   D Wait until the weather gets more certain to see the Northern Lights.

4 Joanna uses many adjectives to describe what she sees and how she feels. Read the statements. Then watch the video clip again and fill in the blanks.

1 Fairytale mountains. It's just fabulously __________.
2 The land of the __________ Northern Lights is somewhere I've longed for all my life.
3 ... a __________ old guidebook – it's called *The Land of the Vikings*.
4 I can't believe I'm seeing this. It's __________ and it's coming back again.
5 I have been waiting all my life to see the Northern Lights. I'm as __________ as can be.
6 This is the most __________ thing I have ever, ever seen.

AFTER ▶ you view

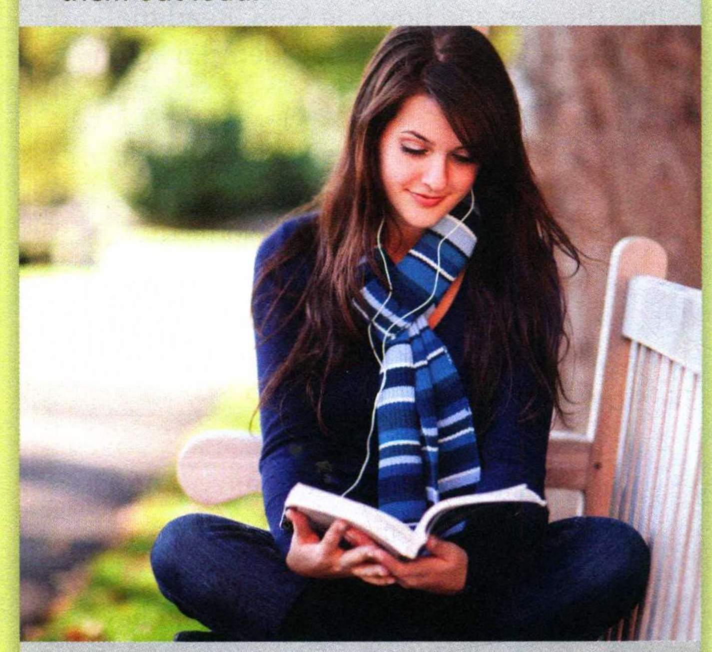
5 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1 Would you like to do what Joanna Lumley did? Why or why not?
2 Is there any place you have wanted to visit all your life? Where is it? Why?

Speaking for communication

Imitation

Listen to the following statements and read them out loud.



1 I enjoy the countryside because I've lived there for about 37 years. (Sharing)

2 The thing I like most about being in the countryside is watching animals and birds. (Sharing)

3 I like wildlife and animals. Since I was a little girl, I've always really liked foxes for some reason. (Sharing)

4 And the last problem on our list, but not the least important, is the weather. (Listening)

5 The land of the magical Northern Lights is somewhere I've longed for all my life. (Viewing)

Role-play

1 Work in pairs and do the quiz.

1 Who has the best sense of direction?
   A A sea turtle (海龟).
   B A monarch butterfly (黑脉金斑蝶).
   C A New York taxi driver.

2 Who is the best athlete?
   A A rat.
   B A lion.
   C A triathlete (参加三项全能比赛的运动员).

3 Who sleeps the most?
   A A sloth (树懒).
   B A black bear.
   C A human baby.

2 Listen to three people discussing the questions in the quiz. What are the correct answers? How many did you get correct?

3 Listen to Part 1 of the recording. Then number the expressions in the order you hear them.

___ a It could be ...
___ b It might be ...
___ c Maybe ...
___ d It can't be ...
___ e Perhaps ...
___ f It's definitely not ...
___ g It must be ...

SPEAKING SKILLS

Making guesses

In some occasions, you have to make guesses when you don't have enough information. The following are the ways to make guesses.

- When it is certain:

must	You *must* be very happy that you have passed the exam.

- When it is possible:

perhaps / maybe	*Maybe* it's a sloth.
may / might	It *might* be John at the door.
could	I am not sure if she is from Japan; she *could* be Chinese.
It is likely / probable that …	*It is likely that* Dr. Brown specializes in psychology.
It looks like …	*It looks like* she's not coming back.
It's hard to say, but I'd guess …	*It's hard to say, but I'd guess* that it's a type of musical instrument.
I'm not really sure, but I think …	*I'm not really sure, but I think* he comes from China.

- When it is not possible:

It is unlikely / impossible that ...	*It is unlikely that* he will come because he doesn't like parties.
can't	It *can't* be Mary's coat because she didn't come to the party.
definitely not	—Who has taken the garbage out? —It's *definitely not* Sarah because she never does that.

4 Read the questions and answers. Then underline the correct alternatives.

1 What is the world's biggest fish?
It could be / can't be a whale because whales aren't fish.

2 What is the world's fastest bird?
It is definitely not / might be a penguin. They can't fly.

3 What is the largest bird?
It must be / can't be an ostrich (鸵鸟) because they are often taller than humans.

4 What is the world's fastest land animal?
Maybe it's / It can't be a cheetah (猎豹) because they can run at 100 km / h.

5 Which animal causes the most deaths?
It could be / It's definitely not a shark because they only kill a few people every year.

6 Which animal live the longest?
It can't be / might be a tortoise because they can live to 150 years old.

5 Look at pictures A to D below. Which animal / animal parts are shown? Work in pairs and take turns to make guesses. You may start the conversation like this:

Student A: What do you think A is?

Student B: I don't know. It could be ...



Group discussion Talking about a well-preserved amazing place

Get ideas

1 Listen to a woman talking about a place she visited and answer the questions.

1 Where is the place?
2 What is special about it?

2 Read the expressions. Then listen to the talk again and check (✓) the ones you hear.

☐ 1 What did you think of it?
☐ 2 It was amazing!
☐ 3 The first thing you notice is …
☐ 4 How did you get there?
☐ 5 The best thing about it was …
☐ 6 How long did the journey take?
☐ 7 The journey took two hours.
☐ 8 Would you like to go back?

New words

Fish River Canyon /ˌfɪʃ ˌrɪvə ˈkænjən/ 菲什河大峡谷（又称鱼河大峡谷，位于纳米比亚）
Grand Canyon 科罗拉多大峡谷（美国）
Namibia /nɑːˈmɪbiə/ 纳米比亚（非洲国家）

Culture notes

Fish River Canyon: the second largest canyon in the world and the largest in Africa. It is located in the south of Namibia and is one of the most visited tourist attractions in Namibia.

Grand Canyon: a steep-sided canyon carved by the Colorado River in the state of Arizona in the United States. It is contained within Grand Canyon National Park and is considered one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World.



Discuss and organize ideas

3 Work in groups. Think about an amazing place you have ever been to and share it with your group members.

- What place is it? Where is it?
- What is the first thing you notice?
- What is the best thing about it?
- What preservation measures have been taken to make it an amazing place?

4 Decide on the amazing place your group would like to share with other classmates and do some research on the place.

5 Make notes for your presentation and organize your ideas based on your notes. Use visual aids if necessary.



Present ideas

6 Present to the class the place you have chosen. Before you begin, refer to the checklist below to see if you are ready.

Checklist
☐ Use proper expressions to describe the place.
☐ Introduce the characteristics of the place in an interesting way.
☐ Make my presentation easy to understand and appealing to the audience.
☐ Have eye contact with the audience.

7 Vote for the amazing place you would most like to visit.

Further practice in listening

Short conversations

Listen to five short conversations and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1 A In a hotel.
  B In a restaurant.
  C At a travel agency.
  D At a flight ticket agency.

2 A Encountering dangerous fish.
  B Being unable to swim fast in the sea.
  C Having no idea what time it is in the sea.
  D Being unable to go up to the surface again.

3 A Many people will worry about using less energy.
  B Rising costs of fuel will benefit the environment.
  C Many people will worry about having to pay more.
  D Rising costs of fuel will force people to save money.

4 A He will become an adventurer.
  B He will find a good place to study in.
  C He will become closer to his friends.
  D He will be relaxed and ready for study again.

5 A Spend time cooking.
  B Read books at home.
  C Do some cleaning work.
  D Go out to enjoy the sunshine.

Long conversation

Listen to a long conversation and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1 A Whether nature is magical and kind.
  B Whether nature is powerful and full of risks.
  C Whether Christopher was well prepared for the trip.
  D Whether Christopher's trip to Alaska was worthwhile.

2 A He made a film about his trip to Alaska.
  B He wrote a story about his trip to Alaska.
  C He died while having an adventure in Alaska.
  D He learned how powerful and risky Alaska was.

3 A He was too foolish.
  B He was really romantic.
  C He had a very kind heart.
  D He had a spirit for trying things.

4 A A gun to hunt.
  B The map of the area.
  C Emergency food supplies.
  D Emergency communication equipment.

New words

Christopher McCandless /ˌkrɪstəfə mə'kændlɪs/ 克里斯托弗・麦坎德利斯

Alaskan /ə'læskən/ *a.* 阿拉斯加州的

wilderness /'wɪldənəs/ *n.* 荒野；旷野；荒无人烟的地方

Culture notes

Christopher McCandless: an American adventurer who hiked into the land of the Alaskan wilderness in April 1992 with little food and equipment, hoping to live simply for a time in solitude（独处）and far away from civilization. Almost four months later, his remains were found and he eventually died of starvation and possible poisoning from fungus（真菌）on some fruit he had eaten.

Alaska: the coldest state in the United States. It is located in the far northwest of the North American continent and shares the international border with Canada.

Passage 1

Listen to a short passage and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1 A At 8 miles an hour.
  B At 18 miles an hour.
  C At 80 miles an hour.
  D At 88 miles an hour.

2 A There are too many layers of snow on the slope.
  B There is a layer of snow covering an entire area.
  C The top layer of snow slides off the layer below it.
  D The layer of snow below the surface becomes unstable.

3 A Ski only in the official ski areas.
  B Look for solid snow to walk on.
  C Look out for each other while skiing.
  D Learn to control themselves in an avalanche.

4 A To dig holes in the snow.
  B To close the area for skiing.
  C To make an avalanche move on purpose.
  D To check how different layers are holding up.

New words

avalanche /'ævəˌlɑːntʃ/ *n.* 雪崩



Passage 2

Listen to a short passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, listen for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, fill in the blanks with the exact words you hear. When the passage is read for the third time, check what you have written.

Anna was awarded a special day out for herself and her family after taking part in a competition run by a magazine in April, beating over 2,000 people who 1) ______________ the event.

Anna's wild day out will include a special tour of the city's nature park, with exclusive 2) ______ ______________ areas of the site that are not usually available to the public. During her visit, Anna is likely to see some natural wonders including rare birds feeding their young and a 3) ____________ number of newly hatched chicks. Anna may also see a great flamingo 4) ____________ nesting at the nature park after it escaped from the zoo last year.

The most 5) ____________ thing is that Mike Dilger, a well-known wildlife reporter for BBC, will 6) ____________ the family throughout the day. Mike is an experienced biologist, so he is ready to share his experiences and knowledge of the natural world every step of the way.

Henry, manager of the nature park, says, "Visiting a nature park is a 7) ____________ way to learn more about types of wildlife that you just can't see in your daily life. It's an 8) ____________ time of year for a visit – the hatching season is well underway, so there are lots of chicks hatching across the park, and as parents take regular trips to find food for their young, there is a very good chance of 9) ______________________ some of our very rare birds. Anna will have a great day; we are really 10) ___________________ her visit."

New words

Mike Dilger /ˌmaɪk ˈdɪlgə/ 迈克·迪尔格
hatch /hætʃ/ *v.* 孵化；孵出
flamingo /fləˈmɪŋgəʊ/ *n.* 火烈鸟

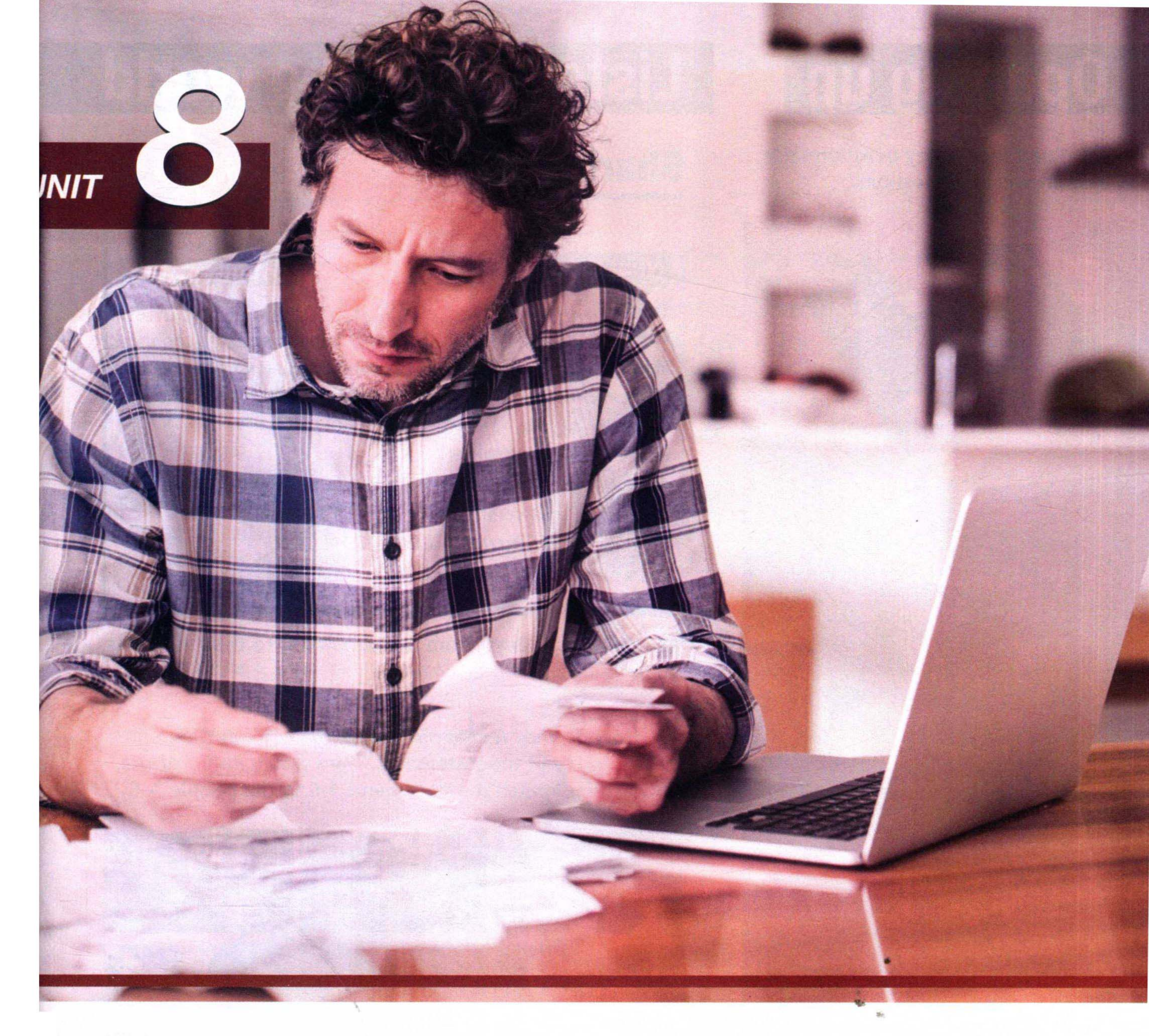
Culture notes

Mike Dilger: a British ecologist and television presenter, who is best-known for being the wildlife reporter on the BBC television program *The One Show*. He once spent a long period of time working in Vietnam, Tanzania (坦桑尼亚) and Ecuador (厄瓜多尔) as a field biologist.

Wrapping up

Use the following self-assessment checklist to check what you have learned in this unit.

	OK	Needs work
I can talk about nature and environmental problems.	☐	☐
I can use numbers, symbols and abbreviations when taking notes.	☐	☐
I can use appropriate expressions to make guesses.	☐	☐
I can talk about my experiences of visiting an amazing place.	☐	☐



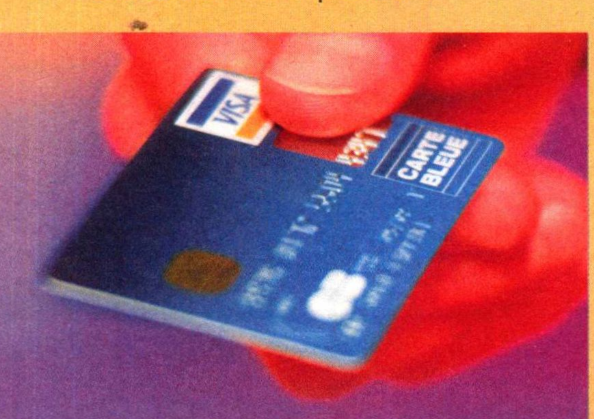
Money matters

Learning objectives

- talk about shopping hobbies and money-making ideas
- use a table to organize notes
- buy things in shops
- discuss which profession should get the highest / lowest pay

Opening up

1 Read the money questionnaire and answer the questions.



1 Do you usually pay by cash or credit card when you buy things?
2 Have you ever borrowed a large amount of money? What for?
3 Have you ever lent money to friends?
4 Do you save a certain amount of money every month?
5 What do you think money cannot buy?
6 Have you ever invested money in something?
7 Which three professions do you think earn the most money in China?
8 Do you think your attitude toward money is similar to that of your parents?
9 What will you do when you see something you like but do not really need?
10 What is your most valued possession?

2 Work in pairs and compare your answers.

Listening to the world

Sharing

New words

Part 1
buzz /bʌz/ *n.* (*infml.*) 高兴；兴奋
Part 2
high street *n.* (*BrE*)（城镇商业区的）大街，商业街
Harrods /ˈhærədz/ 哈罗德百货商店（英国）
eBay /ˈiːbeɪ/ eBay 购物网站
vintage /ˈvɪntɪdʒ/ *a.*（东西或车辆）老式的，古色古香的
mid-range /ˌmɪd ˈreɪndʒ/ *a.*（产品或服务）中档的，大众型的
Selfridges /ˈselfrɪdʒɪz/ 塞尔福里奇百货公司（英国）
Cape Town 开普敦（南非立法首都）

1 Watch a podcast from the beginning to the end for its general idea.

2 *How do they feel about shopping?* Look at the people below and read the statements. Then watch Part 1 of the podcast and match the statements 1-6 to the people A-F.



____ 1 I love shopping. It's, it's a good way to spend a day.
____ 2 I have mixed feelings about shopping. Sometimes I'm in the mood and other times, I can't bear the idea of shopping.
____ 3 I like shopping – when I can afford it. But I can't afford it most of the time.
____ 4 It depends on my mood, but generally yes, I enjoy it.
____ 5 Love it. I enjoy it very much. It's great ... gives you a buzz.
____ 6 I hate shopping. I prefer shopping on the Internet, where I can look at everything and have everything delivered to my house.

Now watch again and check your answers.

Culture notes

Harrods: a department store in London. It was founded in 1849 as a grocery store by Henry Charles Harrod. Harrods is one of the largest stores in the UK and well-known for its luxury product range.

Selfridges: a modern store that attracts top-end shoppers looking for designer goods. It was opened on Oxford Street in 1909.

Cape Town: the legislative capital of South Africa. It is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Africa.

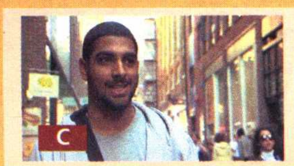
3 *Where do they usually shop?* Look at the people below and read the statements. Then watch Part 2 of the podcast and circle the correct answers.



1 She likes to buy clothes in _____.
A vintage stores
B high street chains



2 He buys clothes in _____.
A chain stores
B independent clothes shops



3 He shops _____.
A on eBay
B in high street stores



4 She likes _____.
A department stores
B second-hand stores



5 He buys things in _____.
A big department stores
B small independent shops



6 She likes to find rare things in _____.
A vintage shops
B online stores

Now watch again and check your answers.

4 *Have they bought anything recently?* Read the words in the box. Then watch Part 3 of the podcast and check (✓) the things the people have bought recently. There are five extra things.

☐ dress	☐ hat
☐ jacket	☐ shoes
☐ book	☐ coat
☐ handbag	☐ sunglasses
☐ shirt	☐ tops
☐ computer	☐ skirts
☐ trousers	☐ watch
☐ trainers	☐ telephone

New words

Part 3

trainer /ˈtreɪnə/ *n.* (*BrE*) 运动鞋

top *n.* 上衣；上装

Natalie /ˈnæt(ə)li/ 纳塔莉

Chanel /ʃəˈnel/ 香奈儿（法国时尚品牌）

Mimco /ˈmɪmkəʊ/ 澳大利亚时尚品牌

5 Write about your shopping habits using the prompts below. Then work in pairs and share your information with your partner.

I 1) __________ (like / don't like) shopping because 2) ________________________ __________ (reason). I usually shop 3) ________________________ (where). Recently I've bought 4) ______________ __________ (things).



Listening

BEFORE ▶ you listen

1 Match the objects in the pictures A-D to their descriptions below. Make your best guesses.

____ 1 A company called Apple invented it.

____ 2 An estimated 750 million people have played it.

____ 3 In some countries there are more of these than people.

____ 4 The US army gives it to soldiers to improve their concentration.

2 Work in groups and discuss the questions.

1 Which of the four objects do you have?

2 Do you know when they were invented? Make a guess.







LISTENING SKILLS

Note-taking: using a table to organize notes

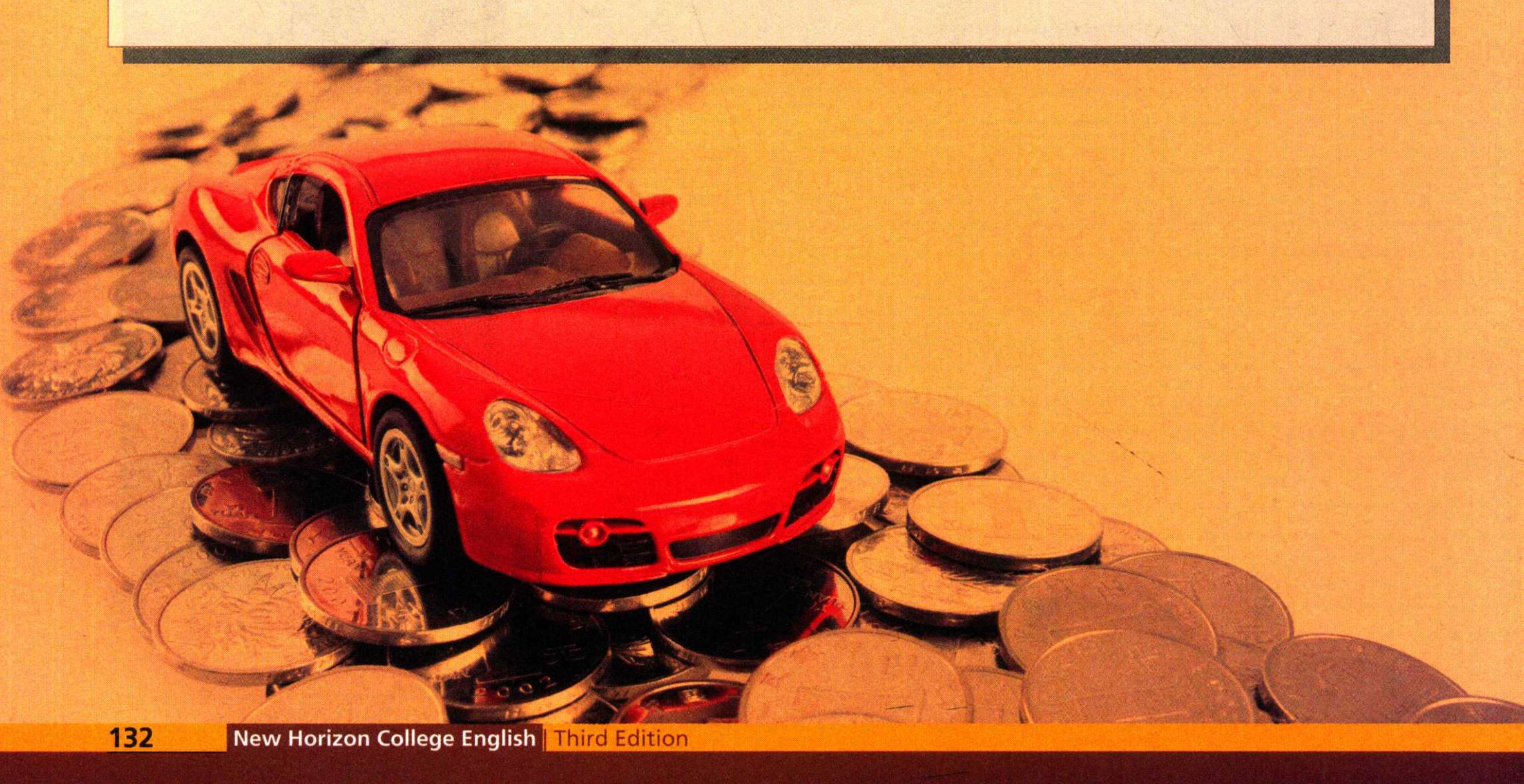
Using a table is one of the effective ways to organize your notes while listening because once information is put in a visual format, you remember it more easily. A speaker often starts with a brief introduction to what the talk will be about. It is advisable to pay special attention to the introductory part, draw a table, and write down the main points in the table. Add more detailed information to the table as you listen on. For example, you hear a brief introduction as follows:

There are three main types of learning styles: auditory (听觉的), *visual* (视觉的), *and kinesthetic* (触觉的). *Most people learn best through a combination of the three types of learning styles, but each person is different.*

After the introduction, you may draw a table as below and note down the three types of learning styles. Then you can prepare to get more detailed information for each style.

Learning styles	Details
Auditory	
Visual	
Kinesthetic	

Now you are going to listen to a radio program about money-making ideas. Look at the table in Exercise 3 before you listen.



New words

Jimmy Stevens /ˌdʒɪmi ˈstiːvnz/ 吉米 · 史蒂文斯

chewing gum /ˈtʃuːɪŋ ˌɡʌm/ *n.* 口香糖

chicle /ˈtʃɪkli/ *n.* （用于制口香糖的）糖胶，树胶

Wrigley Company /ˈrɪgli ˌkʌmp(ə)ni/ 里格利公司（美国箭牌公司）

concentrate /ˈkɒnsnˌtreɪt/ *v.* 集中注意力；专注

Sabrina /səˈbriːnə/ 《情归巴黎》（电影名）

Humphrey Bogart /ˌhʌmfri ˈbəʊɡɑːt/ 汉弗莱 · 博加特（美国演员）

Martin Cooper /ˈmɑːtɪn ˈkuːpə/ 马丁 · 库珀（手机发明者）

Vinnie Chieco /ˌvɪni tʃɪˈekəʊ/ 文尼 · 基耶科

line *n.* 台词

2001: A Space Odyssey /ə ˌspeɪs ˈɒdəsi/ 《2001：太空漫游》（电影名）

pod /pɒd/ *n.* （宇宙飞船的）分离舱

bay /beɪ/ *n.* （船或飞机上的）隔舱

Hal /hæl/ 哈尔

Charles Darrow /ˌtʃɑːlz ˈdærəʊ/ 查尔斯 · 达罗

Parker Brothers 帕克兄弟公司

Monopoly /məˈnɒpəli/ 大富翁（游戏）

Culture notes

2001: A Space Odyssey: a 1968 science fiction film. The story is about a series of encounters between humans and mysterious huge black stones that are apparently affecting human evolution. The film is frequently described as an "epic film" (史诗电影).

Hal: an artificial intelligence computer from the movie *2001: A Space Odyssey*, which controls the systems of the spacecraft and interacts with the ship's astronauts

WHILE ▶ you listen

3 Listen to a radio program about four money-making ideas. Draw a table as below on a piece of paper. When you listen, note down the four money-making ideas and some details.

Money-making ideas	Details

4 Listen to the program again. Complete the table with at least three details for each money-making idea.

Now listen again and check your answers.

5 Work in pairs and check (✓) the true statements based on what you have heard from the program.

☐ 1 Chicle comes from Central and South America.

☐ 2 We know that US soldiers were the first people to use chewing gum.

☐ 3 The first mobile phone was invented in 1954.

☐ 4 The UK has more mobile phones than people.

☐ 5 The name iPod has something to do with a movie called *2001: A Space Odyssey*.

☐ 6 The iPod reached the public in 2001.

☐ 7 Parker Brothers did not invest in Monopoly immediately.

☐ 8 Parker Brothers invented the name "Monopoly".

Now listen again and check your answers.

AFTER ▶ you listen

6 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1 Which of the four objects mentioned in the radio program do you think is the best moneymaker? Why?

2 Have you ever had a money-making idea? What is it?

Viewing

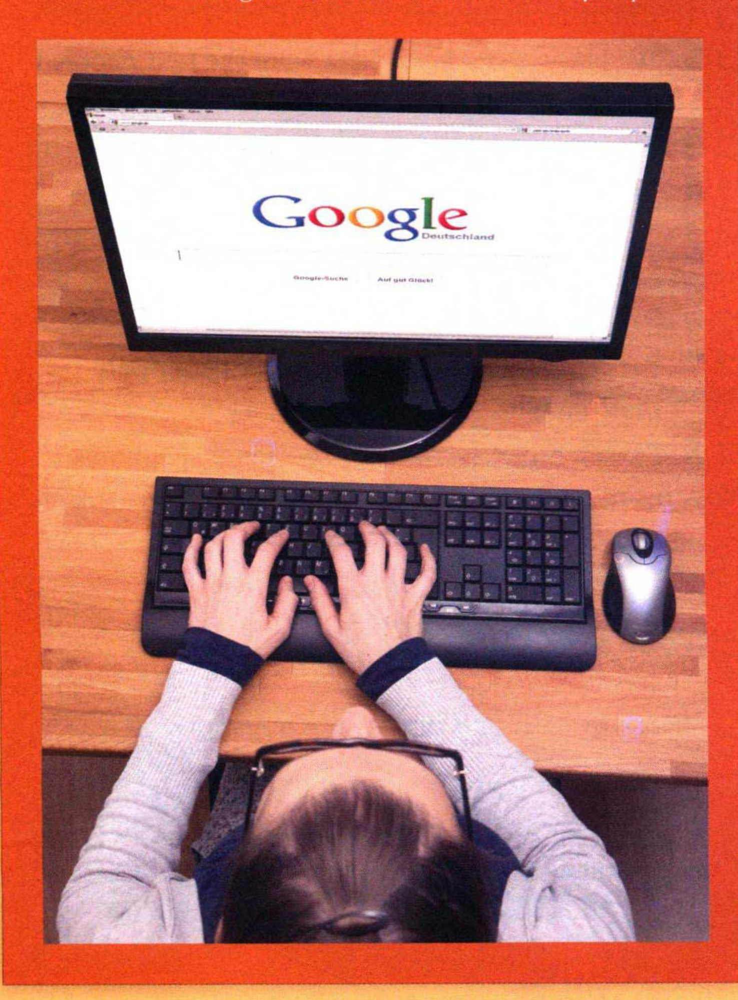
BEFORE ▶ you view

1 Read the program information below. Why is Google special? What impressed you most?

BBC

The Money Program: The World According to Google

The program tells the story of the Internet search engine Google. In less than 10 years it has revolutionized the way people use the Internet. It is used by more than 400 million people a month and it has turned its founders, who invented the software, from students into multibillionaires. *The Money Program* does its own research on this extraordinary money-making machine and finds out how it has changed the lives of millions of people.



New words

search engine *n.* 搜索引擎
multibillionaire /ˌmʌltiˌbɪljəˈneə/ *n.* 大富豪；巨富
countless /ˈkaʊntlɪs/ *a.* 无数的；不计其数的
inhabit /ɪnˈhæbɪt/ *v.* 居住于
Larry Page /ˈlæri ˌpeɪdʒ/ 拉里・佩奇（谷歌公司创始人之一）
Sergey Brin /ˈsɜːgeɪ ˌbrɪn/ 谢尔盖・布林（谷歌公司创始人之一）
dramatic /drəˈmætɪk/ *a.* 激动人心的；给人深刻印象的
prospective /prəˈspektɪv/ *a.* 可能的；有希望的
lava lamp /ˈlɑːvə ˌlæmp/ *n.* 熔岩灯
bouncy /ˈbaʊnsi/ *a.* 弹性好的
logo /ˈləʊgəʊ/ *n.*（组织或公司的）标识，标志，商标
jackpot /ˈdʒækˌpɒt/ *n.* 意外的大成功
Stonehenge /ˌstəʊnˈhendʒ/（英格兰古老的）巨石阵
ad /æd/ *n.* (advertisement) 广告
trigger /ˈtrɪgə/ *v.* 引起；触发
profitable /ˈprɒfɪtəbl/ *a.* 盈利的；有利可图的

Culture notes

Stonehenge: a prehistoric monument located in England and one of the most famous sites in the world. Stonehenge is composed of a circular setting of large standing stones. Archaeologists（考古学家）believe that Stonehenge was constructed anywhere from 3000 B.C. to 2000 B.C., and it could possibly have served as a burial ground from its earliest beginnings. In 1986, the site and its surroundings were added to the UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites.



WHILE ▶ you view

2 Read the statements. Then watch the video clip and fill in the blanks.

1 In the video, Larry Page and Sergey Brin are still in their ________________, and they each are worth an estimated ________________ pounds.
2 In the video, 10 years ago Google's founders were two brilliant ____________________.
3 The two met on a day out from Sergey's university. Sergey was acting as a __________ for some prospective students and Larry was ________________.
4 They developed a piece of software which they believed could revolutionize ________________.
5 In __________, Larry and Sergey hit the jackpot and turned the corner from successful search engine to ________________.
6 Google started as a student project but became the ________________ and one of the ________________ companies ever.

Now watch again and check your answers.

3 Read the statements. Then watch the video clip again and check (✓) the true statements.

☐ 1 At first, Larry and Sergey thought their software might not be successful.
☐ 2 Google's office was similar to other big companies' offices.
☐ 3 Larry and Sergey worked together to create the Google logo.
☐ 4 Google became a successful business when it started using a special system of advertising.
☐ 5 Companies who advertise on Google choose some key words. When people type these words into the search engine, the advertisement appears.

Now watch again and check your answers.

AFTER ▶ you view

4 Read an advertisement for a competition and one of the entries (参赛作品). What do you think about the business idea?

CALLING ALL ENTREPRENEURS

If you have a good business idea,
and would like some help
or investment from us,
write and tell us about it.

The winner of the
"ENTREPRENEUR OF THE YEAR AWARD"
will be given up to
$10,000
to help start their business.

We plan to open a clothes shop called "One World".

Our idea is to import handmade clothes from India and sell them both in shops and on the Internet.

Our business will be different because instead of paying low prices like other companies, we will pay fair prices to the people in India for their handmade clothes.

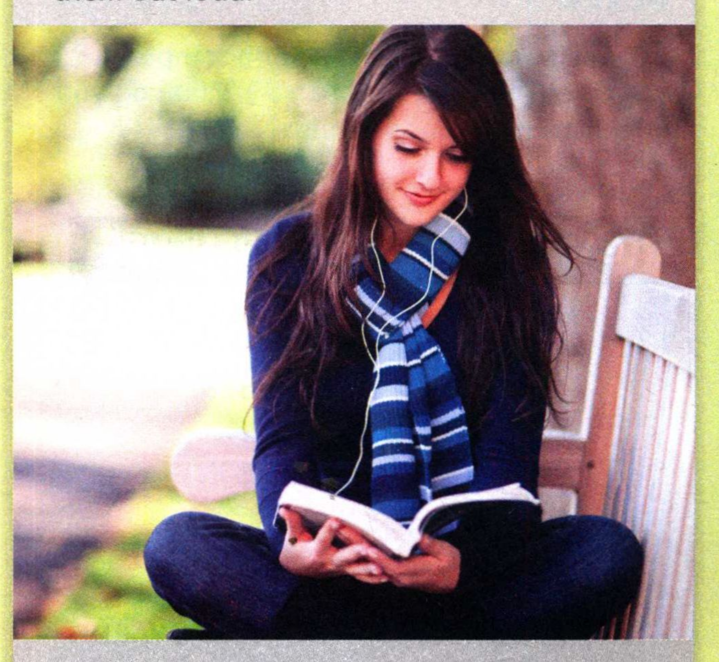
We need $10,000 to open the shop and build the website.

5 Write an entry for the competition. Explain what your idea is, how it is different from other ideas and what you would do with the money. Refer to the model above for help.

Speaking for communication

Imitation

Listen to the following statements and read them out loud.



1 I like shopping – when I can afford it. But I can't afford it most of the time. (Sharing)

2 I have mixed feelings about shopping. Sometimes I'm in the mood and other times, I can't bear the idea of shopping. (Sharing)

3 I prefer shopping on the Internet, where I can look at everything and have everything delivered to my house. (Sharing)

4 Today we're going to talk about four of the best money-making ideas in history. (Listening)

5 The Internet search engine Google has turned its founders from students to multibillionaires. (Viewing)

Role-play

New words

flak jacket /ˈflæk ˌdʒækɪt/ *n.* 防弹衣
fitting room *n.* 试衣间
stock /stɒk/ *n.* （商店的）货物
cleaner /ˈkliːnə/ *n.* 去污剂
Mastercard /ˈmɑːstəˌkɑːd/ 万事达卡（一种国际信用卡）

1 Listen to five conversations in shops. Circle the things the people are buying.

Conversation 1
A food　　B books　　C don't know

Conversation 2
A shoes　　B clothes　　C a computer

Conversation 3
A clothes　　B hair products
C don't know

Conversation 4
A hair products　　B cleaning products
C sports equipment

Conversation 5
A a candle　　B a Christmas card
C don't know

2 Read the expressions. Then listen to the conversations again. Decide which of them are said by customers (C) and which are said by shop assistants (S).

____ 1 Can I help you?
____ 2 No, thanks. I'm just looking.
____ 3 Are you looking for anything in particular?
____ 4 They're just on your left.
____ 5 Do you have one of these in a larger size?
____ 6 I'll just go and check for you.
____ 7 I was wondering if you've got ...
____ 8 Can I have a look?
____ 9 Are you paying by cash or credit card?
____ 10 Do you take Mastercard?

SPEAKING SKILLS

Buying things in shops

If you go shopping in a store, you need to talk with the shop assistant and the cashier. Here are some useful expressions:

- When you get into the shop, exchange greetings with the shop assistant.

Shop assistant	Customer
• Good morning / afternoon. • May / Can I help you? • Are you looking for anything in particular?	• Hello. / Good morning. • Thank you. I'm just looking. • I'm looking for children's shoes.

- If you need help, ask the shop assistant.

Customer
• Excuse me. Can you tell me where the jewelry section is? • Do you sell something to get rid of weeds in the garden? • Do you have those things that swimmers use to protect their eyes?

- Very often you need to ask about the size or color of some goods.

Customer	Shop assistant
• Do you have this in size 7 / in a larger size? • Do you sell this in green / black?	• I'll just go and check for you. • What color would you like? • What size do you wear?

- If you decide to buy something, go to the cashier and say how you would like to pay.

Customer	Cashier
• I'll take it. How much is this? • Do you accept credit cards? • I'd like to pay by cash / credit card.	• Are you paying by cash or credit card? • Enter your PIN, please. • Can you sign here, please? • Here's your receipt.

- When you are done, express thanks to the cashier and say goodbye.

Customer	Cashier
• Thank you. Have a nice day.	• Thank you for shopping here. • Have a great day. Goodbye.

3 Work in pairs and role-play the following situations. Use the skills for buying and selling things.

Situation 1
In a clothes shop

A You work in a clothes shop. You start the conversation.
1 Offer to help.
2 Ask what color.
3 Give the customer the shirt and say, "Here you are. The fitting room is over there."
4 Ask if it fits.
5 Ask how the customer would like to pay.
6 Give back the change.
7 Say thank you and goodbye.

B You are a customer in a clothes shop.
1 Ask for a formal shirt.
2 Say you need a blue one.
3 Thank the shop assistant for the shirt.
4 Say it fits. Say "I'll take this one."
5 Say you would like to pay by cash.
6 Say thank you and goodbye.

Situation 2
In an electronics shop

A You work in an electronics shop. You start the conversation.
1 Offer to help.
2 Ask what type of camera.
3 Say "Digital cameras are over there."
4 Ask if it is what the customer is looking for.
5 Say "There are cheaper ones on the top shelf."
6 Say "It is $199.99."
7 Ask how the customer would like to pay.
8 Ask the customer to enter the PIN.
9 Say thank you and goodbye.

B You are a customer in an electronics shop.
1 Say you are looking for a camera.
2 Say you need a digital one.
3 Thank the shop assistant for his / her directions.
4 Ask for a cheaper one.
5 Ask about the price.
6 Say "This one is fine. I'll take it."
7 Say you will pay by credit card.
8 Say thank you and goodbye.

Group discussion

Discussing who should get the highest / lowest pay

Get ideas

1 Read the following statements about professions. Predict which profession each statement is describing.

1 They're 20 years old and they're already millionaires. They earn enough money in one week to buy a house.
footballers

2 They don't earn enough. They risk their lives.
____

3 They sometimes work 18 hours without a break. They're saving people's lives.
____

4 They should get much bigger salaries and they need long holidays because of all the stress.
____

2 Listen to two people talking about four professions. What are they? Match the professions to the statements in Exercise 1.

1 ____________
2 ____________
3 ____________
4 ____________

New words

half term *n.* (*BrE*) 期中假期（学期中的中间假）
Easter /ˈiːstə/ 复活节

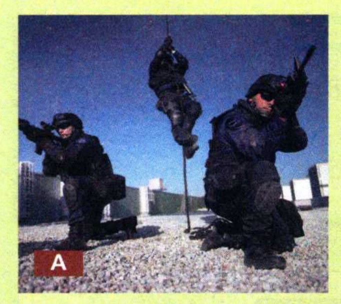
Culture notes

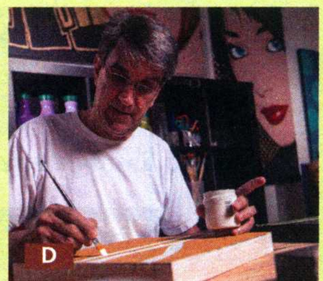
Easter: one of the most important Christian festivals, which celebrates the resurrection（复活）of Jesus Christ. The date of Easter varies between March 22 and April 25. Easter customs vary across the Christian world, but attending sunrise church services and decorating Easter eggs are common activities. Additional customs include egg hunting, the Easter Bunny（复活节兔子）, and Easter parades, which are observed by both Christians and some non-Christians.



Discuss and organize ideas

3 Look at the people below. What are their professions?













A ______________ D ______________
B ______________ E ______________
C ______________ F ______________

4 Which professions in Exercise 3 do you think should get the highest pay and which should get the lowest pay? Think of three reasons for each of your choice.

5 Work in groups. Compare your answers with other students. Decide together which profession should get the highest pay and which profession should get the lowest pay. Use the following outline to help you organize your ideas.

The profession that should get the highest pay:

____

Reason 1: ______________________________

____

Reason 2: ______________________________

____

Reason 3: ______________________________

____

The profession that should get the lowest pay:

____

Reason 1: ______________________________

____

Reason 2: ______________________________

____

Reason 3: ______________________________

____

Present ideas

6 Present your ideas to the class. Before you begin, refer to the checklist below to see if you are ready.

Checklist
☐ Provide enough convincing reasons for my viewpoints.
☐ Use appropriate expressions to present my ideas.
☐ Make my presentation easy to understand.
☐ Speak loudly enough for everyone to hear.

Further practice in listening

Short conversations

Listen to five short conversations and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1 A It won't bring her any happiness.
  B It won't make her want to have children.
  C It will make people doubt the welfare benefits.
  D It will make people spend more money on children.

2 A The husband should give all his salary to his wife.
  B Both husband and wife should have pocket money.
  C The husband should put all his money into the bank.
  D Either the husband or the wife should handle money.

3 A Brother and sister.
  B Lawyer and client.
  C Husband and wife.
  D Boyfriend and girlfriend.

4 A He works for an oil company.
  B He works very hard with two jobs.
  C He wants the woman to be honest with him.
  D He wants to keep the secret from the woman.

5 A Paying high interest for loaning.
  B Buying a less expensive new car.
  C Borrowing money from the bank.
  D Borrowing money from a relative.

Long conversation

Listen to a long conversation and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1 A The woman's happy college life and the man's doubt.
  B The woman's spending habits and the man's concerns.
  C The man's reminding the woman of the exam this Thursday.
  D The man's support for the woman over the past 15 years.

2 A She bought a new leather coat.
  B She studied very hard for an exam.
  C She treated all her friends to dinner.
  D She went to a concert with her friends.

3 A She just received her student loan.
  B She saved some money for herself.
  C She borrowed the money from her friends.
  D She asked her mom to send her the money.

4 A A teacher of biology.
  B An undergraduate student.
  C A freshman in biology class.
  D A graduate teaching assistant.

Passage 1

Listen to a short passage and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

1 A How businesses can compete with each other.
B How small businesses operate during holidays.
C How small businesses manage holiday workers.
D How businesses can earn more money during holidays.

2 A Have talks with their families.
B Give them good extra benefits.
C Offer them expensive holiday tokens.
D Show appreciation to them face to face.

3 A Entertain them with big meals.
B Let them enjoy some holiday games.
C Give them handmade thank-you cards.
D Send their families some holiday gift cards.

4 A Workers who have to work during holidays.
B Employees who intend to earn extra money.
C Big companies that usually close on holidays.
D Small businesses that try to be more competitive.



Passage 2

Listen to a short passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, listen for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, fill in the blanks with the exact words you hear. When the passage is read for the third time, check what you have written.

According to a new study, happiness in life has more to do with respect and influence than wealth. Researchers say that they got interested in this idea because there is abundant 1) ___________ that higher income or wealth does not contribute to happiness much at all. At the same time, many theories suggest that higher status should 2) ___________ happiness.

The researchers put their idea to the test in a set of studies. First, they 3) ___________ 80 college students. The amount of respect the students received from their peers was 4) ___________ based on peer evaluation, self-reports and the number of leadership positions the students held. The researchers also 5) ___________________ the students' family income and asked them about their social well-being. They found the admiration the students received from their peers 6) ___________ their social well-being. However, their wealth or income did not.

Similar results 7) ___________ in another study with a larger group of students.

In a final study, the researchers followed graduate students in business schools. They found the MBA students' social well-being 8) ___________ ________ changes in the respect they felt from their peers before and after graduation. They noted that respect had more to do with the students' well-being after graduation than the money they made.

One of the reasons why money doesn't buy happiness is that people quickly 9) ___________ ___________ the new level of income or wealth. Lottery winners, for example, are initially happy but then return to their 10) ___________ level of happiness quickly. What can last is the feeling of being respected, having influence and being socially connected.



New words

status /'stætəs/ *n.* 社会地位
evaluation /ɪˌvælju'eɪʃn/ *n.* 评价；评估
lottery /'lɒtəri/ *n.* 抽彩给奖法

Wrapping up

Use the following self-assessment checklist to check what you have learned in this unit.

	OK	Needs work
I can talk about my shopping hobbies and money-making ideas.	☐	☐
I can use a table to organize my notes.	☐	☐
I can use proper English to buy things in shops.	☐	☐
I can talk about which profession should get the highest pay and which the lowest.	☐	☐

Communication bank

UNIT 4

Listening

Student A:

Look at the information about the Horseless Sulky. Tell your partner about it. Why is it better than the Lightning Bug?

- An Italian invented it in the 1930s.
- It's easy to get into and out of the Horseless Sulky.
- It's easy to see things on the left and right.
- It's easy to turn.
- It can go up to 190 km/h.

UNIT 5

Role-play

Situation 1

Student B:

Today's specials

Garden delight

Salad with cold chicken and fresh bread

Summer mix

Salad and three kinds of fruit: apple, banana and peach

UNIT 4

Listening

Student B:

Look at the information about the Lightning Bug. Tell your partner about it. Why is it better than the Horseless Sulky?

- An American invented it in the 1930s.
- It's completely safe – impossible to crash, and it can't turn over.
- There isn't any glass, only plastic windows.
- It can stop faster than a car.
- It can go up to 65 km/h.

UNIT 5

Role-play

Situation 2

Student B:

Today's specials

Spring special

Rice with three different vegetables (green beans, carrots, and green peppers)

Roman holiday

Spaghetti with meatballs and a cucumber salad

U 校园智慧教学云平台使用指南

欢迎使用U校园智慧教学云平台（以下简称“U校园”）！ U校园为《新视野大学英语（第三版）视听说教程》数字课程提供支持，多终端自由切换，学习数据同步畅通，帮你实现随时随地泛在学习。

U校园为高等院校外语教学提供教、学、评、测、研一站式混合教学解决方案，通过生动优质的学习内容、高效便捷的教学工具、无缝对接的多终端支持，全方位提升学习体验和教学效果，为高校外语教学改革、混合式教学探索提供高效、便捷的支持与保障。平台采用基于数据的设计，应用数据科学和机器学习技术，建立学习模型，持续不断地分析教学活动和内容数据，为学习者提供个性化学习路径，为教师提供基于数据的学情预测和教学干预建议，实现智慧教学、智慧学习。

一、数字课程使用指南

你可以选择使用PC端或手机客户端进行账号注册和激活课程，操作说明如下：

（一）PC端操作步骤

STEP 1

在浏览器中打开 U 校园首页（u.unipus.cn），注册 / 登录。（尚未开通 U 校园的院校，请联系授课教师获取本校 Unipus 高校教学管理平台的登录地址、账号等相关信息。）

STEP 2

登录后，选择你所在的学校，输入你的学号和姓名，完成身份认证。

STEP 3

选择对应课程，输入教材封底的教材配套课程验证码，激活课程。课程仅需激活一次便可在不同终端学习。

（二）手机客户端操作步骤

STEP 1

扫描二维码，下载 U 校园 App 客户端（支持 iOS 和 Android 操作系统）。



U 校园 App

智慧课堂，随学随练

STEP 2

打开客户端，注册 / 登录。



STEP 3

登录后，选择你所在的学校，输入你的学号和姓名，完成身份认证。



STEP 4

选择对应课程，输入教材封底的教材配套课程验证码，激活课程。课程仅需激活一次便可在不同终端学习。

（三）客户端系统要求

PC端

- Windows 7操作系统及以上版本
- IE 10.0及以上版本、火狐（Firefox）、谷歌（Chrome）浏览器（不建议使用其他浏览器）
- Adobe Flash Player 11.0及以上版本

移动端

- 苹果iPhone：iOS 8.0及以上版本
- 安卓Android：Android 5.0及以上版本

二、外研随身学App使用指南

（一）外研随身学 App 简介

外研随身学App是为外语学习者设计开发的一款听课文、看视频、学单词、练口语的手机应用，帮你把教材放入口袋，随时随地，想学就学！

（二）操作步骤

STEP 1

扫描二维码，下载外研随身学 App 客户端（支持 iOS 和 Android 操作系统）。



外研随身学 App

随时随地，乐学外语



STEP 2

打开客户端首页，体验课程。



STEP 3

注册 / 登录，选择对应课程，输入教材封底的教材配套课程验证码，激活课程。



STEP 4

开启移动学习之旅。

特别提示：

1. 每个教材配套课程验证码能且只能用于激活本教材在U校园上的配套数字课程和在外研随身学App中的配套课程；
2. 每个教材配套课程验证码在U校园和外研随身学App上可以分别使用一次，成功激活相应课程后即失效；
3. 激活成功后有效期为一年，请在开学初只输入本学期使用的教材配套课程的验证码。如果输入非本学期使用的课程验证码造成此课程过期而无法使用，外研社不负责补发验证码。

三、常见问题

1. 我的验证码为什么不能激活教材配套数字课程/外研随身学App中的配套课程？

请确认是否发生以下情况：

A. 输入验证码错误；

B. 输入的验证码与选择的数字课程不对应；

C. 验证码已经激活过了。所有的验证码只能激活一次教材配套数字课程和激活一次外研随身学App中的配套课程，不可重复使用。

如有其他疑问请咨询教师，由教师收集问题后统一咨询外研社客服中心。

2. 我的验证码还没有使用就丢失或损坏了怎么办？

验证码遗失不补，需联系教师或自行购买新的教材或学习卡。

3. 我能把我的账号和密码给我的同学使用吗？

不能，教师需要通过账号查询你的学习进度和答题情况并进行评估，如果和其他同学混用账号，教师将无法对你的学习情况进行客观评价。

4. 登录成功U校园后，为什么在学习中心没有看到我要学习的课程？

请联系任课教师进行开课设置，需要在任课教师完成设置后，方可看到相应课程。

5. 为什么外研随身学App课程中的音视频内容无法播放？

未下载的音视频内容，请确保在网络畅通的环境下进行播放；已下载音视频内容如无法播放，可以尝试重新下载，或者联系客服中心咨询。

6. 如何下载/删除外研随身学App课程中的音视频文件？

在每个单元目录页的右上角有一个下载按钮，点击可以下载本单元所有的音视频文件。在“设置”中选择“清除下载课程”，可以按教程或者单元来清除已下载的音视频文件。

7. 是否可以导出外研随身学App课程中下载的音视频文件？

音视频文件只支持客户端内下载和播放，不支持导出。

四、客服中心联系方式

邮箱： service@unipus.cn

电话： 400-898-7008

QQ： 2774182652

获取更多优质外语学习内容请扫描下方二维码关注Unipus微信公众号，每周七天源源不断的双语阅读、精彩赛事、外语考试与留学资讯，为你的外语学习保鲜。



Unipus微信公众号

外语新知，每天获取

U卡通使用说明

验证码

注意事项

1.每张U卡通的验证码只能使用一次，激活成功后自动失效。
2.本U卡通可用于激活数字课程或测试系统，由校方统一选定，二者择一。
3.激活成功后，使用有效期为6个月。
4.请在截止日期前使用本卡，逾期将被视为放弃，责任自负。
5.本U卡通不记名，不挂失，一经售出，概不退换。
6.北京外研在线教育科技有限公司对本U卡通有最终解释权。

使用期限

本U卡通可在（自教材印刷日期起）两年内激活使用。

使用流程

数字课程使用流程

访问U校园（u.unipus.cn）网站，完成在线注册，登录系统



选择真实学校信息



进行身份认证



激活本学期要使用的U卡通课程



开始学习

测试系统使用流程

联系本校教师，获取本校iTEST系统地址、用户名和密码，登录iTEST系统



完善个人信息



激活验证码



支持继续激活验证码（使用有效期按每张U卡通有效期累加）



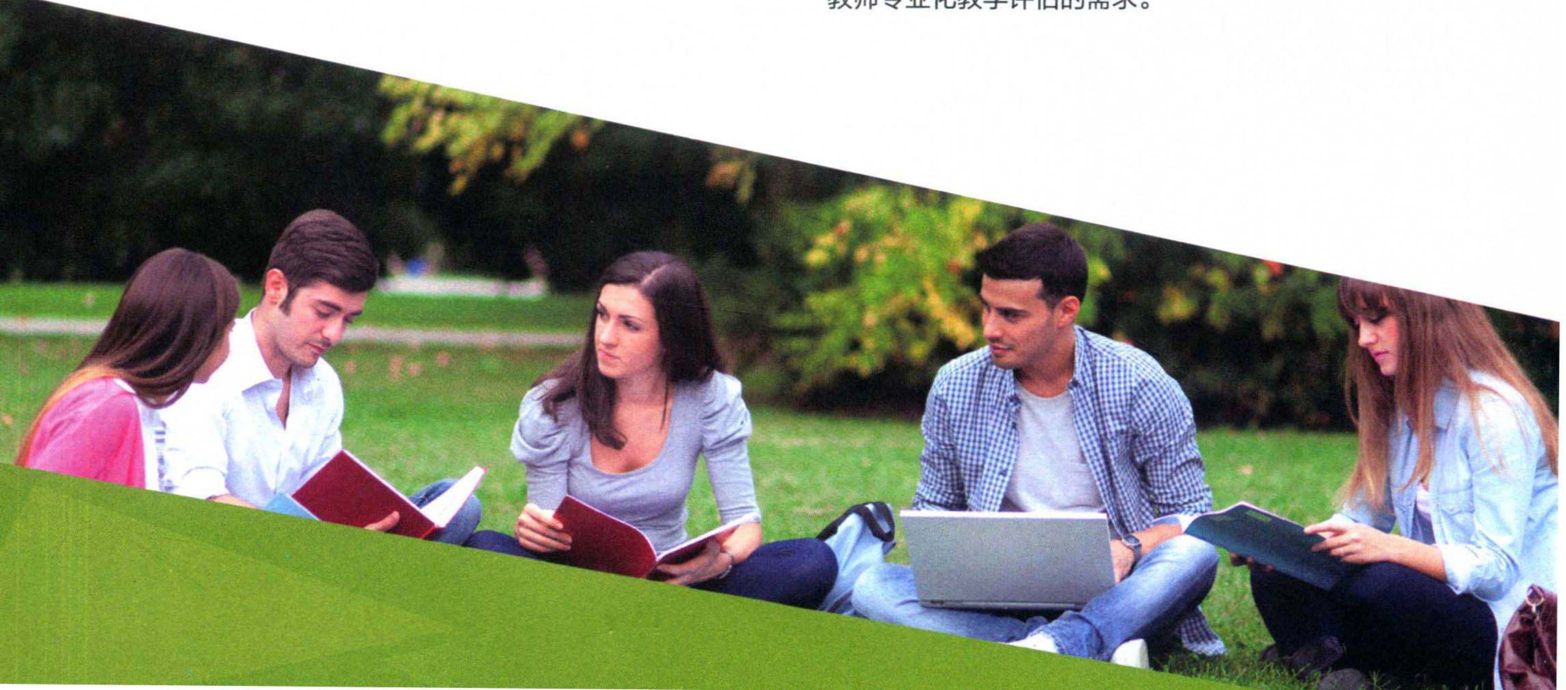
开始使用iTEST系统

U校园

U校园智慧教学云平台（以下简称U校园）是专注于为高校外语教学提供教、学、评、研一站式支持的在线教学云平台。平台集成了数字课程、课堂互动、备课资源、教学管理、综合测评、专项测评、教师发展、课程制作工具及自主学习资源库等各类功能模块，通过PC端与手机客户端的完美结合，利用稳定的云平台服务为高校外语教学改革、探索混合式教学提供高效、便捷的保障。

iTEST 大学外语测试与训练系统

iTEST 大学外语测试与训练系统（以下简称iTEST）是专注于为高校提供在线测评资源与服务的一站式测试云系统。iTEST系统支持学生进行四六级词汇、语法等基础训练和自主模考训练，支持教师进行自建题库、自动组卷、阅卷、成绩分析统计等个性化教学管理，集测试评估、自主训练、教学科研于一体。可全面满足高校在线标准化外语考试、学生个性化外语技能训练、教师专业化教学评估的需求。



NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

新视野大学英语 1

项目负责：谢　芸　荀晓鸣　孙　琳　　责任编辑：赵春梅　　装帧设计：郭　子

《新视野大学英语》（第三版）系列教材依据我国高等教育改革发展的新形势，针对国家、社会、个人对于英语课程的新需求，全新设计、全新编写而成。系列教材包括《读写教程》、《听说教程》、《视听说教程》、《综合训练》、《泛读教程》和《长篇阅读》。本教材吸收先进外语教学理念，融合优质国际教育资源，选取富有时代气息、体现国际视野的教学材料，经过科学严谨的设计编排，构建线上与线下结合的创新型、立体化教学体系，为新时代的大学英语教学提供丰富资源和有力保障。

教学理念先进有效　　教材编写吸收国内外最新研究成果，突出自主学习能力培养，通过灵活的练习和丰富的策略讲解，以教师为主导、以学生为主体，帮助教师开展教学活动；教材倡导课堂教学和自主学习结合的混合式教学模式，鼓励个性化学习。

教学内容鲜活丰富　　选篇话题新颖、内涵丰富，集思想性和趣味性于一体，注重观点的碰撞与互补，开阔视野，拓展思维；BBC原版音视频展现世界各国风土人情和真实的语言交际场景，有利于学生学习地道表达，提升跨文化交际能力。

练习设计科学创新　　练习形式灵活多样，任务注重真实性，与学生的大学生活及未来发展密切相关；活动设计突出思维训练，培养创新能力、多元视角，以及解决实际问题的能力；练习编排循序渐进、环环相扣，有效提高学生的语言综合应用能力。

教学资源立体多元　　教材提供丰富的教学资源，以及由课本、光盘、数字课程、移动学习资源构建的创新型教学体系；数字化互动教学平台为师生提供立体化的教学环境和便捷的教学管理功能，完备的助教资源为教师的教学与科研提供全方位支持。

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E-mail：ced@fltrp.com
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U校园App



外研随身学App



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